NOTE

This Microfiche meets the quality requirements of the American National Standard for Microfiche of Documents (ANSI PH5.9-1975). However, because of imperfections in the document from which it was made, it contains images that are illegible or difficult to read. The source document for this microfiche is the best copy that could be obtained prior to filming.

Congressional Information Service, Inc.
Washington, D.C.

EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

NINETY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

PART 19

OCTOBER 2, NOVEMBER 6, AND DECEMBER 4, 1981, AND JANUARY 8, 1982

Printed for the use of the Joint Economic Committee

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
93-880 O WASHINGTON : 1982

J84-40

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

(Created pursuant to sec. 5(a) of Public Law 304, 79th Cong.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	SENATE
HENRY S. REUSS, Wisconsin, *Chairman*	ROGER W. JEPSEN, Iowa, *Vice Chairman*
RICHARD BOLLING, Missouri	WILLIAM V. ROTH, Jr., Delaware
LEE H. HAMILTON, Indiana	JAMES ABDNOR, South Dakota
GILLIS W. LONG, Louisiana	STEVEN D. SYMMS, Idaho
PARREN J. MITCHELL, Maryland	PAULA HAWKINS, Florida
FREDERICK W. RICHMOND, New York	MACK MATTINGLY, Georgia
CLARENCE J. BROWN, Ohio	LLOYD BENTSEN, Texas
MARGARET M. HECKLER, Massachusetts	WILLIAM PROXMIRE, Wisconsin
JOHN H. ROUSSELOT, California	EDWARD M. KENNEDY, Massachusetts
CHALMERS P. WYLIE, Ohio	PAUL S. SARBANES, Maryland

JAMES K. GALBRAITH, *Executive Director*
BRUCE R. BARTLETT, *Deputy Director*

CONTENTS

WITNESSES AND STATEMENTS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1981

	Page
Reuss, Hon. Henry S., chairman of the Joint Economic Committee: Opening statement	1
Norwood, Hon. Janet L., Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, accompanied by Thomas J. Plewes, Assistant Commissioner, Office of Employment Structure and Trends; and W. John Layng, Associate Commissioner, Office of Prices and Living Conditions	2

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1981

Mitchell, Hon. Parren J., member of the Joint Economic Committee, presiding: Opening statement	37
Kennedy, Hon. Edward M., member of the Joint Economic Committee: Opening statement	38
Norwood, Hon. Janet L., Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, accompanied by Thomas J. Plewes, Assistant Commissioner, Office of Employment Structure and Trends; and W. John Layng, Associate Commissioner, Office of Prices and Living Conditions	42

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1981

Proxmire, Hon. William, member of the Joint Economic Committee, presiding: Opening statement	85
Kennedy, Hon. Edward M., member of the Joint Economic Committee, presiding: Opening statement	86
Sarbanes, Hon. Paul S., member of the Joint Economic Committee: Opening statement	87
Norwood, Hon. Janet L., Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, accompanied by Thomas J. Plewes, Assistant Commissioner, Office of Employment Structure and Trends; and W. John Layng, Associate Commissioner, Office of Prices and Living Conditions	88
Jepsen, Hon. Roger W., vice chairman of the Joint Economic Committee: Opening statement	108
Lyons, John H., vice president, American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, and chairman, AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee, accompanied by Rudy Oswald, chief economist	120

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1982

Reuss, Hon. Henry S., chairman of the Joint Economic Committee: Opening statement	133
Norwood, Hon. Janet L., Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, accompanied by W. John Layng, Associate Commissioner, Office of Prices and Living Conditions; and John E. Bregger, Chief, Division of Current Employment and Unemployment Analysis	134

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1981

Hawkins, Hon. Paula: Page
Opening statement 1
Norwood, Hon. Janet L., et al.:
Table reflecting unemployment rates by alternative seasonal adjustment methods 4
Press release No. 81-475 entitled "The Employment Situation: September 1981," Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, October 2, 1981 6
Response to Representative Reuss' query regarding any past period when a two-quarter decline in the real gross national product occurred that the National Bureau of Economic Research did not declare a recession 28
Response to Representative Reuss' query regarding the increase in black unemployment since the termination of the CETA Public Service Employment program 34

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1981

Brown, Hon. Clarence J.:
Opening statement 40
Hawkins, Hon. Paula:
Opening statement 40
Mitchell, Hon. Parren J.:
Letter to Representative Reuss, dated November 4, 1981, from Raymond J. Donovan, Secretary of Labor, acknowledging his letter of invitation to appear before the committee on November 6, 1981, and expressing his regrets that he was unable to attend 41
Statement of, entitled "Black Americans 1932—Black Americans 1981" 77
Response to Representative Mitchell's query regarding specific manufacturing industries whose unemployment rates are in excess of 10 percent 83
Norwood, Hon. Janet L., et al.:
Prepared statement 44
Press releases:
No. 81-506 regarding changes in the Consumer Price Index 51
No. 81-519 entitled "The Employment Situation: October 1981," Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, November 6, 1981 58

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1981

Norwood, Hon. Janet L., et al.:
Table reflecting unemployment rates by alternative seasonal adjustment methods 89
Press release No. 81-554 entitled "The Unemployment Situation: November 1981," Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, December 4, 1981 91
Response to Senator Proxmire's query regarding the 9.0 million unemployment level, reached in November 1981, compared to previous joblessness rates 109
Response to Senator Proxmire's query regarding an unemployed persons breakdown, by race, who are the sole income source of their families 109
Response to Senator Proxmire's query regarding the effect the present recession has had on credit-sensitive businesses who are primary providers to the auto manufacturing and homebuilding industry 111
Response to Senator Kennedy's request to supply data regarding persons who have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits 114
Response to Senator Proxmire's query regarding the time the present recession recovery period might take before unemployment returns to its prerecession levels 118

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1982

Norwood, Hon. Janet L., et al.:
Prepared statement 137

Norwood, Hon. Janet L., et al.—Continued
Page
Press release No. 82-3 entitled "The Employment Situation: December 1981," Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, January 8, 1982 144

EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1981

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:02 a.m., in room 2154, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Henry S. Reuss (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Present: Representative Reuss.

Also present: Mary E. Eccles, Mark R. Policinski, and Richard Vedder, professional staff members.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE REUSS, CHAIRMAN

Representative REUSS. Good morning.

The Joint Economic Committee will be in order to hear the unemployment news. The news is not good. Unemployment in September, our expert witness will report, increased from 7.2 percent to 7.5 percent. If you look at the quarter which has just been completed as of yesterday, unemployment in July was 7 percent; went up to 7.2 in August and up to 7.5 in September. That means that almost half a million additional people became unemployed during that period.

The second quarter of this year, a quarter which saw unemployment getting better, in its last month was a negative quarter of real economic growth. Almost certainly, I think, it can now be said the second and the third quarter, from July through September, was also a quarter of negative growth. Under the formula developed by the National Bureau of Economic Research some years ago, two quarters of negative growth equals a recession.

So the heralded opening day for the Reagan administration's economic program, October 1, coincides with the diagnosis of recession.

Before proceeding, under the rule and without objection, the opening statement of Senator Hawkins is included for the hearing record.

[The opening statement of Hon. Paula Hawkins follows:]

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR HAWKINS

It is a pleasure to welcome you Dr. Norwood. We are all vitally concerned with the employment situation.

Long-term demographic changes will alter the employment picture in the 1980's. The post World War II baby boom coupled with the much more active role of women, saw over 22 million entrants to the American labor market in the 1970's. That bulge, which exacerbated unemployment problems of the past decade, is becoming a more mature, experienced productive pool of workers in the 1980's. As a

result of birth rate declines in the 1970's, the number of young people seeking work will decline. Thus, these age and quality characteristics of the labor force should be positive contributions toward better productivity performance in the 1980's.

We must still count on a sizable growth in new jobseekers. This prospect underscores the need for capital formation and a higher rate of saving to finance necessary investment.

What is the Reagan record to date? One measure is the so-called "misery index" (or inflation plus unemployment). When Mr. Carter left office the year-to-year inflation rate as measured by the CPI was 15.2 percent. When Mr. Reagan took office unemployment was running at some 7.4 percent. In the January to June period the unemployment rate was 7.3 percent; in June it dropped to 7.0 percent; rose in August to 7.2 percent; and is now, in September, 7.5 percent.

This means that the "misery index" has declined about 5 percent since President Reagan took office.

Now that the President's program has begun, I fully believe that the next year will see many more points off the "misery index."

Representative REUSS. Commissioner Norwood, you have prepared a statement discussing and analyzing the unemployment figures. Your entire statement and the accompanying news release will appear in the printed record. Please proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. JANET L. NORWOOD, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS J. PLEWES, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE AND TRENDS; AND W. JOHN LAYNG, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS

Ms. NORWOOD. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to have this opportunity to provide the Joint Economic Committee with a few brief comments to supplement "The Employment Situation" press release issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics this morning at 9 a.m.

The September labor market indicators show continued weakness in the demand for workers. At 7.5 percent, the Nation's unemployment rate rose for the second month in a row and returned to about the levels which had prevailed during the second half of 1980. Total employment—as measured by the household survey—declined in September. The employment population ratio dropped to 58.1 percent, the lowest level since last December. The payroll employment series was about unchanged for the second month in a row.

Unemployment rates rose over the month for both adult men and adult women. The jobless rate for adult men, at 6.2 percent, has risen by six-tenths of a percentage point over the past 2 months but was still less than the rates which had prevailed at the height of the 1980 downturn. The increase in joblessness for adult women brought their rate back to 6.8 percent, slightly higher than at the recession trough in July 1980.

The unemployment rate for white workers rose nearly half a percentage point from August to September. Despite the increase (to 6.5 percent), the jobless rate for whites remains slightly below the levels which prevailed in the summer of 1980.

In contrast, the unemployment rate for blacks was about unchanged in September, following a substantial increase in August. Black joblessness has failed to show any improvement over the past year. The 15.1 percent black unemployment rate in September was

well above the rates recorded in the last half of 1980. As a result, the ratio of black-to-white jobless rates, at 2.3 to 1 in September, exceeded the more traditional 2.0 to 1 relationship.

The rate for black teenagers, which rose markedly in August, fell back in September to about the levels of June and July. Despite the over-the-month improvement, however, the rate for black teens remains much higher than any other worker group.

The September rise in unemployment occurred both among workers who had been laid off (and hence, expected to be called back to work by their employer) and those who had been permanently separated from their jobs. There was virtually no increase in unemployment among those who had left their jobs voluntarily or those who were newly entering or reentering the work force.

Adult women, whose employment had increased sharply since the end of the 1980 recession, experienced most of the decline in total employment in September. During the 14-month period since the recession trough, total employment has risen by 1.3 million. These job gains were fairly closely split between adult men and women—900,000 and 850,000 respectively. Teenage employment dropped by 475,000 over the period, partly because the teenage population declined, and partly because the proportion of teenagers holding jobs declined.

For the second month in a row, payroll employment (as measured by the business survey) was about unchanged. The only major over-the-month movements were a decline of 145,000 in State and local governments and an increase in services. The drop in State and local governments occurred primarily in local school systems, which did not hire as many teachers and other personnel as they usually do in September. The strike of the Philadelphia schoolteachers also contributed to this employment decline.

I should also note that our estimate of State and local governments are somewhat more tentative than we would like. Employment reports, especially for large units of State and local governments, have been lagging in recent months. Our estimates based on reports received after the initial release of data have shown sizable downward revisions in each of the last 2 months.

Employment in mining continued to advance in September as business activity increased in oil, gas, and coal extraction. Construction employment declined an additional 20,000 jobs in September. With high interest rates and low sales affecting this industry, the employment level in construction was 165,000 below the level recorded as recently as April of this year and slightly below the level of the July 1980 recession trough.

Employment in manufacturing was about unchanged over the month. The only noteworthy movements were a decline for the second month in a row in lumber and wood products, which reflected the problems in the construction industry, and small job gains in several of the nondurable goods industries.

The average workweek declined 0.3 hour in September. It is difficult to interpret this decline, since this year—unlike other years—the survey week included Labor Day. The holiday may explain at least part of the drop in hours, but we have no way to quantify this effect.

RELEASE SCHEDULE

I want to take this opportunity to call the committee's attention to possible delays in the future release of some BLS data.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is proud of its record of maintaining the shortest possible interval between the compilation of data and their release. In the past, we have been able to keep the interval to a minimum by performing some of the work—both compilation and printing— on overtime.

Because new budget constraints will severely restrict the use of overtime, we will have to delay the issuance of some future releases. As soon as we have worked out future release schedules, we will announce them to the press.

My colleagues and I will now be glad to answer any questions you may have.

[The table attached to Ms. Norwood's statement, together with the press release referred to, follows:]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY ALTERNATIVE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT METHODS

Month and year	Unadjusted rate	X-11 ARIMA method						X-11 method (former official method)	Range (cols. 2-8)
		Official	Concurrent	Stable	Total	Residual	12-mo extrapolation		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1980									
September	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	0.2
October	7.1	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	0.1
November	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	.....
December	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	0.1
1981									
January	8.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.4	0.2
February	8.0	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.2	0.4
March	7.7	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.7	7.3	7.2	0.5
April	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	.....
May	7.1	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.7	0.4
June	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	0.2
July	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2	0.2
August	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	0.2
September	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	.....

(1) Unadjusted rate: Unemployment rate not seasonally adjusted.

(2) Official rate (X-11 ARIMA method): The published seasonally adjusted rate. Each of the 3 major labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment and unemployment—for 4 age-sex groups—males and females, ages 16-19 and 20 years and over—are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1967 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (Auto-Regressive, Integrated, Moving Average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X-11 portion of the X-11 ARIMA program. The 4 teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. A prior adjustment for trend is applied to the extended series for adult male unemployment before seasonal adjustment. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 4 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total derived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January-June are computed at the beginning of each year; Extrapolated factors for July-December are computed in the middle of the year after the June data become available. Each set of 6-month factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of Employment and Earnings.

(3) Concurrent (X-11 ARIMA method): The procedure for computation of the official rate using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with the X-11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data become available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once each year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For example, the rate for January 1980 would be based, during 1980, on the adjustment of data from the period January 1967 through January 1980. Since the revision pattern and procedure for computation of the rate are identical to the official procedure, the results of this method will be identical to the official rate at the end of each year when the most recent observation is December.

(4) Stable (X-11 ARIMA method): Each of the 12 labor force components is extended using ARIMA models as in the official procedure and then run through the X-11 part of the program using the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year-to-year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components for each month across the entire span of the period adjusted. As in the official procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(5) Total (X–11 ARIMA method): This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and labor force levels are extended with ARIMA models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the X–11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(6) Residual (X–11 ARIMA method): This is another alternative aggregation method, in which total employment and civilian labor force levels are extended using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally adjusted labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived unemployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(7) 12-month extrapolation (X–11 ARIMA method): This approach is the same as the official procedure except that the factors are extrapolated in 12-month intervals. The factors for January-December of the current year are computed at the beginning of the year based on data through the preceding year. The values for January through June of the current year are the same as the official values since they reflect the same factors.

(8) X–11 method (former official method): The procedure for computation of the official rate is used except that the series are not extended with ARIMA models and the factors are projected in 12-month intervals. The standard X–11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

Methods of adjustment: The X–11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Times Series Staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is described in The X–11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method, by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12–564E, February 1980.

The standard X–11 method is described in X–11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, by Julius Shiskin, Alan Young and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 1981.

News
United States Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

Contact: Mike Urquhart (202) 523-1371
Diane Westcott 523-1944
Kathryn Hoyle (202) 523-1913
523-1208

USDL 81-475
TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS RELEASE IS EMBARGOED UNTIL 9:00 A.M. (EDT), FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1981

Advance copies of this release are made available to the press with the explicit understanding that, prior to 9 a.m. Eastern time: (1) Wire services will not move over their wires copy based on information in this release, (2) electronic media will not feed such information to member stations, and (3) representatives of news organizations will not contact anyone outside the Bureau of Labor Statistics to ask questions or solicit comments about information in this release.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: SEPTEMBER 1981

The overall employment situation continued to show weakness in September, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The jobless rate was 7.5 percent, up from 7.2 percent in August and 7.0 percent in July.

Total employment--as derived from the monthly survey of households--fell by 675,000 in September to 98.3 million. In contrast, nonfarm payroll employment--as derived from the monthly survey of establishments--was about unchanged at 91.9 million. Both employment series had shown little movement in August.

Unemployment

The Nation's unemployment rate in September, 7.5 percent, and the number of unemployed persons, 8 million, were both up markedly from August. The increase was concentrated among persons 25 years and over, both men and women. Unemployment among persons 20-24 years, which had shown considerable volatility in recent months, was about unchanged in September. (See tables A-1 and A-8.)

Although joblessness among teenagers was also little changed over the month, there were contrasting movements among the racial groups. The rate for black and other teenagers, 37.5 percent, returned to about the July level after an abnormally sharp increase to 45.7 percent in August, while the rate for white teenagers rose 1.4 percentage points to 17.0 percent. Overall, the jobless rate for whites increased by 0.4 point to 6.5 percent in September, while the rate for black and other workers was unchanged at 15.1 percent. Black joblessness remained above the

levels recorded at the height of the 1980 recession, whereas white jobless rates were still slightly below recession highs. (See table A-2.)

The number of unemployed persons who lost their last jobs rose 410,000 to 4.3 million in September; this increase was about equally split between layoffs and permanent separations. Job-loss unemployment accounted for more than 53 percent of total joblessness--the highest share this year. (See table A-7.) The number of persons unemployed less than 15 weeks increased, while long-term joblessness (15 weeks or longer) was unchanged in September. Consequently, the

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

Category	Quarterly averages			Monthly data			Aug. - Sept. change
	1980	1981		1981			
	III	II	III	July	Aug.	Sept.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA							
	Thousands of persons						
Civilian labor force	104,982	106,768	106,434	106,464	106,602	106,236	-366
Total employment	97,061	98,868	98,725	98,962	98,944	98,270	-674
Unemployment	7,921	7,900	7,709	7,502	7,657	7,966	309
Not in labor force	59,493	59,377	60,274	60,082	60,093	60,648	555
Discouraged workers	961	1,018	1,050	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:							
All workers	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.5	0.3
Adult men	6.6	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.9	6.2	0.3
Adult women	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.8	0.3
Teenagers	18.4	19.2	18.7	18.1	18.8	19.3	0.5
White	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.5	0.4
Black and other	13.9	13.7	14.6	13.6	15.0	15.1	0.1
Hispanic origin	10.8	9.8	9.6	9.9	9.7	9.3	-0.4
Full-time workers	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.7	7.2	0.5
ESTABLISHMENT DATA							
	Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm payroll employment	90,213	91,546	91,895p	91,880	91,929p	91,875p	-54p
Goods-producing industries	25,306	25,741	25,943p	25,939	25,941p	25,949p	8p
Service-producing industries	64,907	65,805	65,952p	65,941	65,988p	65,926p	-62p
	Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm	35.2	35.3	35.1p	35.3	35.2p	34.9p	-0.3p
Manufacturing	39.4	40.2	39.7p	40.0	40.0p	39.1p	-0.9p
Manufacturing overtime	2.6	3.0	2.9p	3.0	3.0p	2.6p	-0.4p

p=preliminary. N.A.=not available.

average (mean) duration of unemployment declined over the month to 13.7 weeks. However, the median remained at 7.0 weeks, the level that had prevailed in the prior 2 months. (See table A-6.)

The number of persons working part time for economic reasons, sometimes referred to as the "partially unemployed," also rose in September, reaching a record high of 4.5 million. Most of this increase occurred among persons working part time because they couldn't find full-time jobs. (See table A-3.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force

Total employment fell 675,000 over the month on a seasonally adjusted basis to 98.3 million, and the employment-population ratio dropped 0.5 percentage point to 58.1 percent. The entire decline occurred among white workers, primarily adult women. Employment among black and other workers held steady at 10.9 million, the level that has prevailed over the past several months. Total employment in September was 1 million below its all-time high reached in May, though still 1.0 million above the year-earlier level. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

The civilian labor force decreased 370,000 to 106.2 million in September. This decline was concentrated among adult women, as their participation rate fell from 52.4 to 51.8 percent. The overall labor force was only 1.2 million above the year-ago level.

Discouraged Workers

The number of discouraged workers, at 1.1 million, was up slightly in the third quarter of 1981. (These are persons who report that they want to work but are not looking for jobs because they believe they cannot find any.) Those who attributed their situation to job-market factors (about 70 percent of the discouraged total) accounted for the entire over-the-quarter increase. (See table A-11.)

Industry Payroll Employment

Total nonagricultural payroll employment, at 91.9 million in September, was about unchanged from the levels of the previous 2 months. This stability was in marked contrast to the job increases registered during the first half of the year. Although payroll job growth has slowed considerably in the last quarter, the number of nonfarm jobs was 1.4 million higher than a year earlier. (See table B-1.)

Employment in manufacturing was unchanged from August, as small gains in several nondurable goods industries were partially offset by a drop in lumber and wood products. Employment in construction, which had shown some growth in the latter part of 1980 and early months of 1981, fell by 20,000 in September and has declined by 165,000 since April. The number of construction jobs in September was below the July 1980 recession trough level. Employment did rise in mining, however, as a result of continued strength in oil and gas extraction.

Employment in State and local government showed a 145,000 decline after adjustment for seasonality. On an unadjusted basis, State and local government posted an over-the-month increase of about 350,000, which was not as large as usually occurs at this time of year. This smaller than usual job gain was largely the result of fewer teachers and other school personnel being hired or rehired by local school systems at the beginning of the school year. Some of the decline was also the result of a teachers' strike in the Philadelphia school system. Elsewhere in the service-producing sector, job gains continued in the services industry, as employment rose by 85,000 over the month.

Hours of Work

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls dropped 0.3 hour to 34.9 hours in September. This decline may be related to the unusual occurrence of the Labor Day holiday in the survey's reference week. Since establishment payroll records report the number of hours paid, the decline in hours may be overstated to the extent that some persons were not paid for the holiday and others worked fewer overtime hours. This was particularly evident in manufacturing, where the workweek was down 0.9 hour to 39.1 and overtime hours were off by 0.4 hour to 2.6 hours. (See table B-2.)

As a result of the decline in the average workweek, the index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls decreased 0.9 percent in September to 108.4 (1977=100). The manufacturing index declined sharply from August--1.9 percent. Both indexes were up by a little over 1 percent from September 1980. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls were unchanged over the month (seasonally adjusted). Average weekly earnings, however,

showed a decline of 0.9 percent due to the reduction in average hours. Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings moved up 7 cents in September to $7.37, 38 cents above the year-earlier level. Average weekly earnings were $257.95, down $1.93 from August but $18.26 higher than September a year ago. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 141.0 (1977=100) after seasonal adjustment in September, an increase of 0.3 percent over the previous month. For the 12 months ended in September, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 9.0 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI decreased 1.4 percent during the 12-month period ended in August. (See table B-4.)

Revisions to Household Data Series

Effective with data for January 1982, population counts derived from the 1980 Decennial Census will be introduced into the estimation procedures used in the Current Population Survey. Data for 1980 and 1981 will be revised based on the new census population estimates. Provisional adjustments in the major data series for 1979 back to 1970 will also be made and will be introduced with the release of January 1982 data.

Chart 1. Civilian labor force and employment
(Seasonally adjusted)

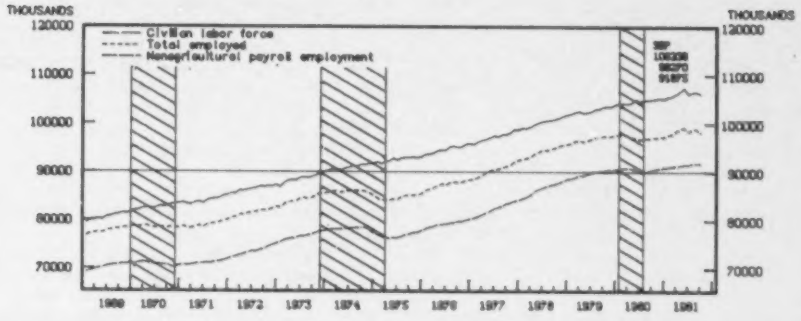


Chart 2. Unemployment rate--all civilian workers

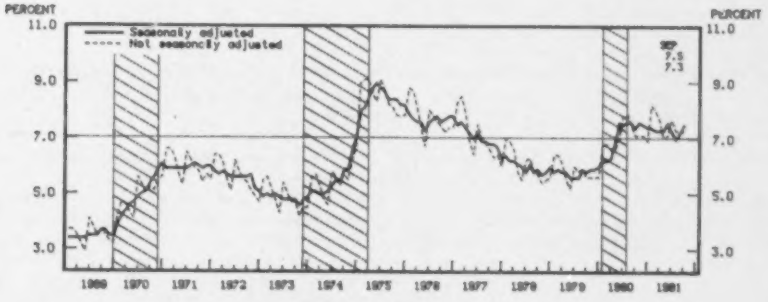
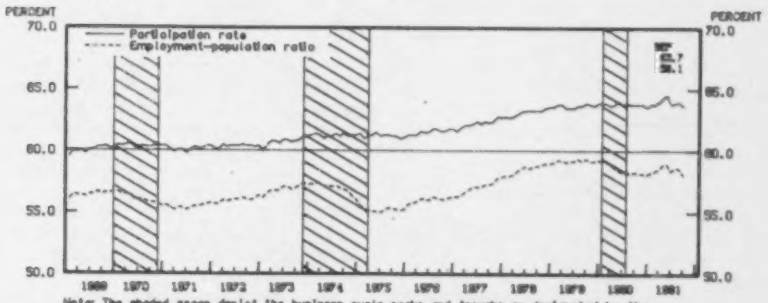


Chart 3. Civilian labor force participation rate
and total employment-population ratio
(Seasonally adjusted)



Note: The shaded areas depict the business cycle peaks and troughs as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes approximately 166,000 establishments employing about 35 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

Coverage, definitions and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons.

People are classified as *unemployed,* regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unemployed are persons not looking for work because they were laid off and waiting to be recalled and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

The *civilian labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the civilian labor force. Table A-4 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1, and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The official unemployment rate is U-5.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricultural firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

----The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers;

----The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

----The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

----The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over a course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or

increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the civilian labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted employment components and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the official unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the civilian labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. The January revision is applied to data that have been published over the previous 5 years. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At the 90-percent level of confidence--the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses--the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 279,000; for total unemployment it is 194,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .24 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.06 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for $3.25 per issue or $28.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, P, Q, and R of that publication.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-1. Employment status of the population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1980	May 1981	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981
TOTAL									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	166,789	168,855	169,049	166,789	168,272	168,480	168,685	168,855	169,049
Armed Forces[1]	2,121	2,160	2,165	2,121	2,127	2,131	2,139	2,160	2,165
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	164,667	166,695	166,884	164,667	166,145	166,349	166,546	166,695	166,884
Civilian labor force	104,720	107,771	105,964	104,980	107,406	106,176	106,464	106,602	106,236
Participation rate	63.6	64.7	63.5	63.8	64.6	63.8	63.9	64.0	63.7
Employed	97,256	100,013	98,277	97,180	99,235	98,392	98,962	98,944	98,270
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.3	59.2	58.1	58.3	59.0	58.4	58.7	58.6	58.1
Agriculture	3,635	3,808	3,551	3,399	3,353	3,265	3,258	3,370	3,310
Nonagricultural industries	93,621	96,205	94,726	93,781	95,882	95,127	95,704	95,574	94,959
Unemployed	7,464	7,758	7,687	7,800	8,171	7,784	7,502	7,657	7,966
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.5
Not in labor force	59,948	58,924	60,920	59,687	58,739	60,173	60,082	60,093	60,648
Men, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	79,897	80,863	80,955	79,897	80,588	80,687	80,783	80,863	80,955
Armed Forces[1]	1,958	1,980	1,983	1,958	1,953	1,953	1,960	1,980	1,983
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	77,939	78,884	78,972	77,939	78,635	78,734	78,823	78,884	78,972
Civilian labor force	59,900	61,799	60,283	60,320	61,245	60,335	60,473	60,584	60,699
Participation rate	76.9	78.3	76.3	77.4	77.9	76.6	76.7	76.8	76.9
Employed	55,853	57,735	56,406	55,754	56,718	56,026	56,894	56,368	56,389
Employment-population ratio[2]	69.9	71.4	69.7	69.8	70.4	69.4	69.9	69.7	69.6
Unemployed	4,048	4,064	3,877	4,566	4,527	4,309	3,979	4,216	4,309
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.6	6.4	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.6	7.0	7.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	71,544	72,687	72,798	71,544	72,359	72,474	72,586	72,687	72,798
Armed Forces[1]	1,680	1,709	1,713	1,680	1,673	1,686	1,692	1,709	1,713
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	69,864	70,978	71,086	69,864	70,687	70,788	70,894	70,978	71,086
Civilian labor force	55,340	56,426	55,943	55,475	56,395	55,876	55,957	56,045	56,063
Participation rate	79.2	79.5	78.7	79.4	79.8	78.9	78.9	79.0	78.9
Employed	52,129	53,227	52,892	51,823	52,849	52,451	52,811	52,724	52,608
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.9	73.2	72.7	72.4	73.0	72.4	72.8	72.5	72.3
Agriculture	2,525	2,553	2,477	2,389	2,349	2,320	2,329	2,402	2,343
Nonagricultural industries	49,603	50,675	50,415	49,434	50,500	50,131	50,482	50,323	50,264
Unemployed	3,212	3,198	3,051	3,652	3,546	3,425	3,147	3,321	3,455
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.7	5.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.9	6.2
Women, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	86,892	87,991	88,094	86,892	87,684	87,793	87,901	87,991	88,094
Armed Forces[1]	163	180	182	163	174	178	179	180	182
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	86,728	87,811	87,912	86,728	87,510	87,616	87,723	87,811	87,912
Civilian labor force	44,820	45,972	45,681	44,660	46,161	45,842	45,991	46,018	45,537
Participation rate	51.7	52.4	52.0	51.5	52.7	52.3	52.4	52.4	51.8
Employed	41,404	42,278	41,871	41,426	42,517	42,366	42,467	42,577	41,920
Employment-population ratio[2]	47.6	48.0	47.5	47.7	48.5	48.3	48.3	48.4	47.6
Unemployed	3,416	3,694	3,810	3,234	3,644	3,475	3,524	3,441	3,617
Unemployment rate	7.6	8.0	8.3	7.2	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	78,732	79,999	80,122	78,732	79,642	79,766	79,889	79,999	80,122
Armed Forces[1]	135	151	154	135	145	149	150	151	154
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	78,598	79,848	79,968	78,598	79,498	79,617	79,739	79,848	79,968
Civilian labor force	40,655	41,239	41,719	40,317	41,852	41,743	41,879	41,857	41,395
Participation rate	51.7	51.6	52.2	51.3	52.6	52.4	52.5	52.4	51.8
Employed	37,990	38,334	38,728	37,804	39,014	39,011	39,082	39,155	38,576
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.3	47.9	48.3	48.0	49.0	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.1
Agriculture	662	705	680	592	583	562	575	601	603
Nonagricultural industries	37,328	37,629	38,049	37,212	38,431	38,449	38,507	38,554	37,973
Unemployed	2,666	2,904	2,991	2,513	2,838	2,731	2,797	2,701	2,819
Unemployment rate	6.6	7.0	7.2	6.2	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.8
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	16,512	16,169	16,129	16,512	16,270	16,240	16,210	16,169	16,129
Armed Forces[1]	307	300	298	307	309	296	297	300	298
Civilian labor force	16,205	15,869	15,831	16,205	15,961	15,944	15,913	15,869	15,831
Participation rate	8,724	10,107	8,302	9,188	9,159	8,558	8,628	8,700	8,778
Employed	53.8	63.7	52.4	56.7	57.4	53.7	54.2	54.8	55.4
Employment-population ratio[2]	7,138	8,431	6,657	7,553	7,372	6,930	7,069	7,065	7,086
Agriculture	43.2	52.3	41.3	45.7	45.3	42.7	43.6	43.7	43.9
Nonagricultural industries	448	550	394	418	421	383	354	368	366
Unemployed	6,690	7,901	6,262	7,135	6,951	6,547	6,715	6,697	6,722
Unemployment rate	1,586	1,656	1,646	1,635	1,787	1,628	1,559	1,635	1,692
	18.2	16.4	19.8	17.8	19.5	19.0	18.1	18.8	19.3

[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population (excluding Armed Forces).

Table A-2. Employment status of the population by race, sex, and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1980	May 1981	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981
WHITE									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	145,687	147,232	147,376	145,687	146,793	146,951	147,105	147,232	147,376
Armed Forces[1]	1,636	1,657	1,659	1,636	1,632	1,635	1,681	1,657	1,659
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	144,051	145,575	145,715	144,051	145,160	145,316	145,464	145,575	145,715
Civilian labor force	92,111	94,686	93,154	92,317	94,506	93,468	93,767	93,789	93,355
Participation rate	63.9	65.0	63.9	64.1	65.1	64.3	64.5	64.4	64.1
Employed	86,329	88,870	87,320	86,307	88,083	87,500	87,979	88,046	87,329
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.3	60.4	59.3	59.2	60.0	59.5	59.8	59.8	59.3
Unemployed	5,782	5,816	5,835	6,010	6,422	5,968	5,787	5,743	6,026
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.5
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	49,305	50,259	49,803	49,415	50,227	49,878	49,952	49,898	49,888
Participation rate	79.7	80.1	79.3	79.9	80.4	79.7	79.7	79.5	79.4
Employed	46,798	47,811	47,467	46,556	47,427	47,217	47,501	47,338	47,231
Employment-population ratio[2]	74.1	74.6	74.0	73.7	74.3	73.9	74.2	73.9	73.6
Unemployed	2,507	2,448	2,336	2,859	2,799	2,661	2,451	2,561	2,658
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.8	5.6	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	35,032	35,464	35,891	34,765	36,149	35,980	36,106	36,047	35,643
Participation rate	51.1	51.0	51.6	50.7	52.2	51.9	52.0	51.8	51.2
Employed	32,967	33,337	33,704	32,841	33,987	33,935	34,011	34,087	33,603
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.0	47.9	48.3	47.8	49.0	48.9	48.9	49.0	48.2
Unemployed	2,065	2,127	2,187	1,924	2,162	2,045	2,095	1,960	2,040
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.7
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	7,774	8,963	7,460	8,137	8,130	7,606	7,709	7,843	7,823
Participation rate	57.0	67.3	56.2	59.6	60.7	56.8	57.7	58.9	59.0
Employed	6,563	7,721	6,149	6,910	6,669	6,348	6,467	6,621	6,495
Employment-population ratio[2]	47.3	57.0	45.5	49.8	48.9	46.6	47.6	48.9	48.1
Unemployed	1,211	1,242	1,311	1,227	1,461	1,258	1,242	1,222	1,328
Unemployment rate	15.6	13.9	17.6	15.1	18.0	16.5	16.1	15.6	17.0
Men	15.9	13.4	17.1	16.2	18.4	17.5	16.1	16.1	17.2
Women	15.2	14.3	18.1	13.8	17.5	15.5	16.2	15.0	16.8
BLACK AND OTHER									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	21,102	21,623	21,675	21,102	21,479	21,529	21,579	21,623	21,675
Armed Forces[1]	485	503	506	485	494	496	498	503	506
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	20,617	21,120	21,169	20,617	20,985	21,033	21,081	21,120	21,169
Civilian labor force	12,609	13,085	12,810	12,677	12,895	12,794	12,658	12,793	12,872
Participation rate	61.2	62.0	60.5	61.5	61.4	60.6	60.0	60.6	60.8
Employed	10,928	11,143	10,957	10,894	11,138	10,928	10,939	10,877	10,924
Employment-population ratio[2]	53.0	52.5	50.6	51.6	51.9	50.8	50.7	50.3	50.6
Unemployed	1,681	1,942	1,853	1,783	1,757	1,813	1,719	1,916	1,948
Unemployment rate	13.3	14.8	14.5	14.1	13.6	14.2	13.6	15.0	15.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,035	6,166	6,140	6,068	6,153	6,096	6,028	6,136	6,170
Participation rate	75.3	74.9	74.3	75.6	75.2	73.7	73.3	74.5	74.7
Employed	5,331	5,416	5,425	5,266	5,425	5,288	5,326	5,373	5,366
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.5	62.8	62.7	62.7	63.3	61.6	61.9	62.3	62.0
Unemployed	705	750	714	798	727	758	702	763	804
Unemployment rate	11.7	12.2	11.6	13.2	11.8	12.5	11.6	12.4	13.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,623	5,775	5,828	5,568	5,724	5,759	5,729	5,751	5,767
Participation rate	56.0	55.9	56.3	55.5	55.9	56.1	55.6	55.7	55.7
Employed	5,022	4,997	5,029	4,978	5,036	5,065	5,040	5,012	4,978
Employment-population ratio[2]	49.8	48.2	48.3	49.6	49.0	49.1	48.8	48.4	47.9
Unemployed	601	777	804	590	688	694	689	739	793
Unemployment rate	10.7	13.5	13.8	10.6	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.8	13.7
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	950	1,144	842	1,045	1,018	936	901	906	935
Participation rate	37.1	46.7	32.9	40.9	39.8	36.5	35.2	35.4	36.5
Employed	575	730	508	650	676	575	573	492	584
Employment-population ratio[2]	21.8	27.8	19.3	24.7	25.7	21.9	21.8	18.7	22.2
Unemployed	376	414	334	395	342	361	328	414	351
Unemployment rate	39.5	36.2	39.7	37.8	33.6	38.6	36.4	45.7	37.5
Men	37.6	36.2	36.3	37.7	34.3	39.4	38.6	47.1	36.3
Women	41.8	36.3	43.3	37.9	32.8	33.7	33.8	44.0	38.9

[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations, therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population (excluding Armed Forces).

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1980	May 1981	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981
CHARACTERISTIC								
...ed employed, 16 years and over	97,256	98,277	97,180	99,235	98,392	98,962	98,984	98,270
Married men, spouse present	38,387	38,513	38,027	38,498	38,216	38,283	38,315	38,169
Married women, spouse present	23,339	23,452	23,027	23,831	23,783	23,820	23,583	23,178
Women who maintain families	6,719	6,930	6,703	6,934	6,921	6,847	6,895	6,915
OCCUPATION								
White-collar workers	50,873	51,617	51,078	51,967	51,959	51,857	52,123	51,826
Professional and technical	15,454	16,173	15,580	15,688	16,057	15,966	16,295	16,256
Managers and administrators, except farm	11,117	11,020	11,067	11,260	11,178	11,418	11,217	11,341
Sales workers	6,220	6,194	6,316	6,461	6,440	6,220	6,360	6,295
Clerical workers	18,083	17,029	18,211	18,557	18,288	18,254	18,238	17,937
Blue-collar workers	30,725	30,920	30,436	31,373	30,922	31,038	31,113	30,637
Craft and kindred workers	12,684	12,397	12,490	12,743	12,682	12,575	12,508	12,202
Operatives, except transport	10,257	10,386	10,202	10,609	10,550	10,567	10,501	10,338
Transport equipment operatives	3,872	3,496	3,434	3,399	3,425	3,461	3,099	3,453
Nonfarm laborers	4,311	4,644	4,310	4,632	4,466	4,415	4,605	4,649
Service workers	12,791	12,856	12,983	13,213	12,930	13,284	13,092	13,093
Farm workers	2,918	2,884	2,757	2,707	2,648	2,689	2,732	2,717
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER								
Agriculture:								
Wage and salary workers	1,521	1,529	1,417	1,464	1,377	1,457	1,472	1,416
Self-employed workers	1,786	1,751	1,688	1,649	1,657	1,588	1,629	1,649
Unpaid family workers	328	271	309	231	258	335	250	254
Nonagricultural industries:								
Wage and salary workers	86,305	87,305	86,395	88,877	87,734	88,291	88,189	87,857
Government	15,507	15,035	15,575	15,512	15,460	15,349	15,140	15,111
Private industries	70,798	72,271	70,820	73,365	72,274	72,942	73,048	72,746
Private households	1,189	1,071	1,125	1,164	1,146	1,211	1,236	1,052
Other industries	69,649	71,200	69,695	72,201	71,128	71,731	71,812	71,694
Self-employed workers	6,895	7,022	6,977	6,761	7,005	6,886	6,942	7,093
Unpaid family workers	421	399	416	338	369	389	378	392
PERSONS AT WORK[1]								
Nonagricultural industries	88,932	89,476	88,246	89,870	89,625	90,037	89,823	89,886
Full-time schedules	72,977	73,203	71,929	73,375	73,115	74,232	72,932	72,192
Part time for economic reasons	3,789	4,592	4,183	4,183	3,798	4,225	4,187	4,537
Usually work full time	1,566	1,528	1,701	1,630	1,367	1,632	1,654	1,675
Usually work part time	2,223	2,564	2,482	2,513	2,431	2,593	2,533	2,862
Part time for noneconomic reasons	12,166	12,181	12,134	12,352	12,713	12,380	12,704	12,157

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

Table A-4. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1980		1981			1981		
	III	IV	I	II	III	July	Aug.	Sept.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	3.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.1
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force 25 years and over	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.4
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time labor force	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.7	7.2
U-5 Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (official measure)	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.5
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.0	9.3	9.6
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.2	10.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

Table A-5. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1980	May 1981	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total, 16 years and over	7,800	7,966	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.5
Men, 20 years and over	3,652	3,455	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.9	6.2
Women, 20 years and over	2,513	2,819	6.2	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.8
Both sexes, 16-19 years	1,635	1,692	17.8	19.5	19.0	18.1	18.8	19.3
Married men, spouse present	1,877	1,725	4.7	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.3
Married women, spouse present	1,393	1,485	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.9
Women who maintain families	463	582	9.0	10.3	10.6	11.5	9.8	10.6
Full-time workers	6,516	6,506	7.3	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.7	7.2
Part-time workers	1,311	1,467	8.7	9.7	9.2	9.3	9.7	9.6
Labor force time lost[1]	--	--	8.2	8.6	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.5
OCCUPATION[2]								
White-collar workers	2,002	2,206	3.8	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.1
Professional and technical	394	464	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.8
Managers and administrators, except farm	276	312	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
Sales workers	285	346	4.3	4.6	4.1	5.1	4.7	5.2
Clerical workers	1,047	1,083	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.7
Blue-collar workers	3,694	3,462	10.8	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.3	10.2
Craft and kindred workers	998	998	7.4	7.7	7.2	6.7	6.9	7.6
Operatives, except transport	1,526	1,347	13.0	11.9	11.0	11.1	11.0	11.5
Transport equipment operatives	398	337	10.4	8.2	8.4	6.9	7.9	8.9
Nonfarm laborers	772	782	15.2	13.1	14.8	14.2	12.9	14.4
Service workers	1,184	1,276	8.1	9.4	9.0	8.0	8.9	8.9
Farm workers	123	106	4.3	5.4	6.0	4.5	5.6	3.7
INDUSTRY[3]								
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers[4]	6,001	5,986	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.6
Construction	800	828	15.9	16.3	16.6	15.0	16.7	16.3
Manufacturing	2,114	1,758	9.2	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.0	7.8
Durable goods	1,400	1,052	10.0	7.3	7.4	7.3	6.4	7.6
Nondurable goods	714	706	7.9	8.9	7.8	7.3	7.9	8.0
Transportation and public utilities	298	230	5.3	5.9	6.7	6.0	6.8	6.0
Wholesale and retail trade	1,470	1,676	7.7	8.4	7.5	7.9	7.8	8.6
Finance and service industries	1,245	1,433	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.9
Government workers	673	736	4.1	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6
Agricultural wage and salary workers	170	168	10.7	11.1	13.1	10.3	12.6	10.6

[1] Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

[2] Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed persons, whereas that by industry covers only unemployed wage and salary workers.

[3] Includes mining, not shown separately.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1980	May 1981	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981
DURATION								
Less than 5 weeks	3,229	3,552	3,042	3,369	3,172	3,187	3,161	3,383
5 to 14 weeks	2,281	2,220	2,586	2,581	2,360	2,196	2,345	2,489
15 weeks and over	1,954	1,916	2,295	2,168	2,315	2,100	2,194	2,212
15 to 26 weeks	1,096	930	1,366	1,022	1,205	1,068	1,059	1,151
27 weeks and over	858	986	929	1,146	1,110	1,032	1,135	1,061
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.3	13.0	13.0	13.2	14.2	13.9	14.5	13.7
Median duration, in weeks	6.7	6.0	8.0	7.1	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	53.1	46.2	38.4	41.5	40.8	42.6	41.0	41.8
5 to 14 weeks	30.5	28.9	32.6	31.5	33.1	29.3	30.5	30.9
15 weeks and over	25.2	24.9	29.0	26.7	29.5	28.1	28.5	27.4
15 to 26 weeks	14.1	12.1	17.2	12.6	15.3	14.3	13.8	14.2
27 weeks and over	11.1	12.8	11.7	14.1	14.1	13.8	14.7	13.1

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1980	May 1981	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED								
Lost last job	3,708	3,713	4,387	4,084	4,219	3,691	3,929	4,338
On layoff	1,308	1,079	1,744	1,368	1,367	1,178	1,205	1,412
Other job losers	2,400	2,634	2,643	2,715	2,852	2,513	2,724	2,925
Left last job	969	1,006	855	1,009	863	898	838	889
Reentered labor force	1,973	2,070	1,884	2,126	1,955	2,022	1,939	1,949
Seeking first job	813	899	862	938	956	873	944	953
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	49.7	48.3	55.2	50.1	52.8	49.3	51.4	53.4
On layoff	17.5	14.0	21.9	16.8	17.1	15.7	15.7	17.4
Other job losers	32.2	34.3	33.3	33.3	35.7	33.6	35.6	36.0
Job leavers	13.0	13.1	10.8	12.4	10.8	12.0	11.0	10.9
Reentrants	26.4	26.9	23.2	26.1	24.5	27.0	25.4	24.0
New entrants	10.9	11.7	10.8	11.5	12.0	11.7	12.3	11.7
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE								
Job losers	3.5	3.5	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.7	4.1
Job leavers	.9	.9	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8
Reentrants	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
New entrants	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9	.9

Table A-8. Unemployment by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1980	May 1981	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981
Total, 16 years and over	7,800	7,966	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.5
16 to 24 years	3,478	3,569	14.2	15.3	14.6	13.7	14.3	14.7
16 to 19 years	1,635	1,692	17.8	19.5	19.0	18.1	18.8	19.3
16 to 17 years	755	749	20.1	21.6	22.6	19.3	20.5	21.2
18 to 19 years	878	954	16.0	18.2	17.3	17.7	17.4	18.1
20 to 24 years	1,843	1,877	12.0	12.9	12.1	11.3	11.8	12.1
25 years and over	4,344	4,418	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.4
25 to 54 years	3,905	3,906	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.8
55 years and over	507	561	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.8
Men, 16 years and over	4,566	4,349	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.6	7.0	7.2
16 to 24 years	2,031	1,968	15.5	16.4	15.3	13.8	15.2	15.2
16 to 19 years	914	894	18.9	20.2	19.8	18.4	19.7	19.3
16 to 17 years	425	407	21.2	22.7	24.4	19.8	21.5	21.2
18 to 19 years	487	498	16.9	18.3	18.1	17.8	18.1	18.1
20 to 24 years	1,117	1,074	13.5	14.2	12.8	11.3	12.7	12.9
25 years and over	2,557	2,395	5.4	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.8	5.0
25 to 54 years	2,292	2,126	6.0	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.5
55 years and over	319	308	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5
Women, 16 years and over	3,234	3,617	7.2	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.9
16 to 24 years	1,447	1,601	12.7	14.1	13.7	13.6	13.4	14.2
16 to 19 years	721	798	16.6	18.7	18.2	17.7	17.8	19.3
16 to 17 years	330	342	18.8	20.4	20.6	18.7	19.5	21.1
18 to 19 years	391	456	15.1	18.2	16.4	17.5	16.8	18.1
20 to 24 years	726	803	10.2	11.4	11.2	11.3	10.8	11.2
25 years and over	1,787	2,023	5.4	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.9
25 to 54 years	1,613	1,780	5.9	6.4	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.3
55 years and over	188	253	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.6	4.4

Table A-9. Employment status of the black and Hispanic-origin population

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1980	May 1981	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981
BLACK[1]								
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,515	17,886	17,515	17,757	17,795	17,828	17,852	17,886
Civilian labor force	10,591	10,815	10,688	10,886	10,751	10,654	10,764	10,930
Participation rate	60.5	60.5	61.0	61.3	60.4	59.8	60.3	60.9
Employed	9,080	9,129	9,067	9,278	9,084	9,118	9,016	9,119
Unemployed	1,511	1,685	1,621	1,608	1,667	1,536	1,748	1,781
Unemployment rate	14.3	15.6	15.2	14.8	15.5	14.4	16.2	16.3
Not in labor force	6,923	7,072	6,827	6,871	7,044	7,174	7,088	6,956
HISPANIC ORIGIN[2]								
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,810	9,098	8,810	8,892	8,915	8,950	9,050	9,098
Civilian labor force	5,563	5,760	5,551	5,747	5,658	5,656	5,665	5,757
Participation rate	63.1	63.1	63.0	64.6	63.5	63.2	62.6	63.3
Employed	4,966	5,276	4,939	5,163	5,078	5,096	5,116	5,224
Unemployed	597	517	612	584	580	559	549	533
Unemployment rate	10.7	9.0	11.0	10.2	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.3
Not in labor force	3,255	3,357	3,267	3,145	3,257	3,294	3,385	3,341

[1] Data relate to black workers only. In the 1970 census, they constituted about 90 percent of the "black and other" population group.

[2] Data on persons of Hispanic ethnicity are collected independently of racial data. In the 1970 census, approximately 96 percent of that population was white.

Table A-10. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981
VETERANS										
Total, 25 years and over	8,340	8,598	7,939	8,179	7,514	7,788	425	391	5.4	4.8
25 to 39 years	7,305	7,316	7,030	7,048	6,630	6,706	400	342	5.7	4.9
25 to 29 years	1,660	1,660	1,555	1,538	1,401	1,248	156	90	9.9	6.7
30 to 34 years	3,562	3,259	3,453	3,161	3,296	3,019	157	142	4.5	4.5
35 to 39 years	2,083	2,617	2,022	2,549	1,933	2,439	89	110	4.4	4.3
40 years and over	1,035	1,282	909	1,131	884	1,082	25	49	2.8	4.3
NONVETERANS										
Total, 25 to 39 years	15,658	16,531	14,926	15,653	13,986	14,777	942	876	6.3	5.6
25 to 29 years	7,171	7,659	6,883	7,049	6,344	6,584	539	465	7.9	6.5
30 to 34 years	4,691	5,351	4,580	5,090	4,249	4,808	251	282	5.6	5.5
35 to 39 years	3,796	3,721	3,623	3,514	3,471	3,375	152	139	4.2	4.0

NOTE: Vietnam-era veterans are males who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are males who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 25 to 39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population. Data for 30-to-34-year-old veterans are no longer shown on the table, because the group is rapidly disappearing (into the 35-39 age category) and the numbers remaining are not large enough to warrant their continued publication.

Table A-11. Persons not in labor force by reason, sex, and race, quarterly averages

(In thousands)

Reason, sex, and race	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted				
	1980	1981	1980		1981		
	III	III	III	IV	I	II	III
TOTAL							
Total not in labor force	58,527	59,327	59,093	59,906	59,820	59,377	60,274
Do not want a job now	53,150	54,055	54,231	54,521	53,998	54,320	54,948
Current activity: Going to school	3,488	3,542	6,594	6,224	6,068	6,451	6,499
Ill, disabled	8,148	8,294	8,128	8,293	8,071	8,177	8,288
Keeping house	28,824	26,424	28,646	28,842	28,296	28,013	28,302
Retired	11,091	11,884	10,917	10,938	11,252	11,594	11,694
Other	5,598	5,910	3,950	4,224	8,311	8,085	8,170
Want a job now	5,379	5,273	5,605	5,586	5,905	5,568	5,876
Reason not looking: School attendance	836	800	1,517	1,466	1,521	1,502	1,482
Ill health, disability	742	652	759	710	817	742	677
Home responsibilities	1,429	1,312	1,235	1,179	1,290	1,246	1,134
Think cannot get a job	1,039	1,117	961	1,055	1,115	1,018	1,050
Job-market factors[1]	709	819	669	697	876	703	776
Personal factors[2]	329	298	292	358	239	316	274
Other reasons[3]	1,333	1,390	1,133	1,176	1,162	1,059	1,172
Men							
Total not in labor force	16,738	17,440	17,607	17,795	17,987	17,811	18,308
Do not want a job now	15,184	15,910	15,962	16,081	15,925	16,301	16,749
Want a job now	1,555	1,529	1,825	1,827	1,921	1,771	1,741
Reason not looking: School attendance	402	360	765	720	795	746	668
Ill health, disability	327	288	338	307	379	319	305
Think cannot get a job	423	420	367	370	372	399	364
Other reasons[3]	404	461	355	430	376	306	404
Women							
Total not in labor force	41,790	41,888	41,886	42,111	41,873	41,566	41,966
Do not want a job now	37,966	38,144	38,288	38,441	38,073	38,018	38,199
Want a job now	3,824	3,744	3,780	3,759	3,984	3,797	3,733
Reason not looking: School attendance	438	440	751	746	726	756	773
Ill health, disability	415	364	421	403	437	423	372
Home responsibilities	1,429	1,312	1,235	1,179	1,290	1,246	1,134
Think cannot get a job	616	697	594	685	743	619	686
Other reasons	930	930	778	746	788	753	768
White							
Total not in labor force	50,860	51,228	51,594	51,870	51,709	51,218	51,988
Do not want a job now	46,901	47,313	47,585	47,744	47,198	47,332	47,898
Want a job now	3,960	3,915	4,139	4,124	4,328	4,022	4,045
Reason not looking: School attendance	584	524	1,084	1,059	1,095	1,039	978
Ill health, disability	501	465	514	513	574	500	485
Home responsibilities	1,120	990	957	907	967	964	881
Think cannot get a job	705	754	681	686	756	676	730
Other reasons	1,050	1,182	903	960	936	842	1,011
Black and other							
Total not in labor force	7,667	8,099	7,912	8,036	8,169	8,140	8,350
Do not want a job now	6,248	6,781	6,889	6,642	6,550	6,602	6,985
Want a job now	1,420	1,357	1,526	1,402	1,642	1,538	1,499
Reason not looking: School attendance	252	276	461	486	427	458	495
Ill health, disability	241	188	228	187	270	253	188
Home responsibilities	309	322	285	269	382	366	299
Think cannot get a job	335	362	293	358	395	325	331
Other reasons	283	209	258	186	209	237	187

[1] Job market factors include "could not find job" and "thinks no job available."

[2] Personal factors include "employers think too young or old," "lacks education or training," and "other personal handicap."

[3] Includes small number of men not looking for work because of home responsibilities.

Table A-12. Employment status of the noninstitutional population for the ten largest States

[Numbers in thousands]

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[2]			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1980	May 1981	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	17,179	17,466	17,493	17,179	17,389	17,417	17,444	17,466	17,493
Civilian labor force	11,199	11,535	11,321	11,221	11,405	11,324	11,340	11,397	11,348
Employed	10,444	10,743	10,532	10,442	10,665	10,587	10,521	10,629	10,528
Unemployed	755	792	788	779	740	737	819	768	820
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.7	7.2	6.7	7.2
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	7,009	7,189	7,207	7,009	7,141	7,159	7,175	7,189	7,207
Civilian labor force	3,905	4,178	4,135	3,898	4,150	4,070	4,125	4,165	4,131
Employed	3,632	3,899	3,803	3,655	3,845	3,824	3,880	3,900	3,829
Unemployed	273	278	332	243	303	246	245	265	302
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.7	8.0	6.2	7.3	6.0	5.9	6.4	7.3
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	8,334	8,381	8,386	8,334	8,368	8,374	8,379	8,381	8,386
Civilian labor force	5,414	5,580	5,492	5,445	5,542	5,505	5,530	5,544	5,520
Employed	4,949	5,132	5,054	4,952	5,060	5,080	5,117	5,076	5,057
Unemployed	466	449	438	493	482	425	413	468	463
Unemployment rate	8.6	8.0	8.0	9.1	8.7	7.7	7.5	8.4	8.4
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	4,423	4,457	4,461	4,423	4,448	4,452	4,455	4,457	4,461
Civilian labor force	2,914	3,040	2,950	2,932	2,917	2,928	2,966	2,992	2,962
Employed	2,742	2,822	2,757	2,762	2,743	2,749	2,771	2,785	2,773
Unemployed	173	218	193	170	174	179	195	207	189
Unemployment rate	5.9	7.2	6.5	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.6	6.9	6.4
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	6,817	6,882	6,888	6,817	6,864	6,870	6,878	6,882	6,888
Civilian labor force	4,285	4,467	4,374	4,302	4,416	4,415	4,423	4,456	4,388
Employed	3,761	3,975	3,906	3,736	3,917	3,946	3,923	3,963	3,874
Unemployed	524	492	469	566	499	469	500	493	514
Unemployment rate	12.2	11.0	10.7	13.2	11.3	10.6	11.3	11.1	11.7
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	5,574	5,618	5,622	5,574	5,606	5,611	5,615	5,618	5,622
Civilian labor force	3,530	3,557	3,475	3,534	3,674	3,573	3,556	3,520	3,497
Employed	3,280	3,322	3,256	3,275	3,388	3,322	3,342	3,282	3,265
Unemployed	250	235	219	259	286	251	214	238	232
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.6	6.3	7.3	7.8	7.0	6.0	6.8	6.6
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	13,322	13,337	13,338	13,322	13,333	13,336	13,339	13,337	13,338
Civilian labor force	7,848	8,054	7,855	7,953	8,003	8,015	7,963	7,931	7,962
Employed	7,284	7,486	7,311	7,390	7,399	7,377	7,361	7,370	7,417
Unemployed	564	568	544	563	604	638	602	561	545
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.5	8.0	7.6	7.1	6.8
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	7,994	8,045	8,049	7,994	8,031	8,037	8,042	8,045	8,049
Civilian labor force	5,180	5,189	5,104	5,122	5,229	5,125	5,144	5,111	5,048
Employed	4,719	4,701	4,593	4,654	4,798	4,719	4,686	4,624	4,528
Unemployed	461	488	511	468	431	406	458	487	520
Unemployment rate	8.9	9.4	10.0	9.1	8.2	7.9	8.9	9.5	10.3
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	8,964	9,005	9,009	8,964	8,994	8,999	9,004	9,005	9,009
Civilian labor force	5,382	5,530	5,394	5,389	5,475	5,399	5,474	5,485	5,405
Employed	4,954	5,103	4,953	4,959	5,001	4,913	5,042	5,070	4,962
Unemployed	427	427	441	430	474	486	432	415	443
Unemployment rate	7.9	7.7	8.2	8.0	8.7	9.0	7.9	7.6	8.2
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	9,785	9,976	9,993	9,785	9,924	9,942	9,960	9,976	9,993
Civilian labor force	6,494	6,681	6,722	6,498	6,764	6,675	6,646	6,625	6,723
Employed	6,199	6,298	6,368	6,190	6,603	6,232	6,307	6,271	6,349
Unemployed	295	383	355	308	361	443	339	354	374
Unemployment rate	4.5	5.7	5.3	4.7	5.3	6.6	5.1	5.3	5.6

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1980	July 1981	Aug. p 1981	Sept.p 1981	Sept. 1980	May 1981	June 1981	July 1981	Aug.p 1981	Sept.p 1981
Total	90,638	91,600	91,626	92,026	90,461	91,364	91,615	91,880	91,929	91,875
Goods-producing	25,855	26,046	26,231	26,327	25,445	25,705	25,818	25,939	25,941	25,949
Mining	1,030	1,155	1,170	1,167	1,023	957	1,110	1,132	1,132	1,160
Construction	4,613	4,554	4,575	4,495	4,362	4,334	4,284	4,272	4,272	4,253
Manufacturing	20,212	20,337	20,486	20,665	20,060	20,414	20,424	20,535	20,517	20,536
Production workers	14,131	14,108	14,241	14,463	13,992	14,247	14,245	14,327	14,305	14,350
Durable goods	11,990	12,198	12,192	12,330	11,968	12,254	12,278	12,333	12,336	12,326
Production workers	8,244	8,347	8,327	8,487	8,229	8,442	8,455	8,491	8,488	8,495
Lumber and wood products	693.6	708.6	701.9	690.4	680	710	699	702	687	677
Furniture and fixtures	461.6	472.0	481.6	486.7	462	484	486	488	488	487
Stone, clay, and glass products	665.5	666.7	668.9	666.3	636	658	658	658	660	656
Primary metal industries	1,092.0	1,135.5	1,139.8	1,148.9	1,092	1,142	1,144	1,140	1,148	1,149
Fabricated metal products	1,576.4	1,586.5	1,590.9	1,610.4	1,575	1,604	1,604	1,614	1,610	1,609
Machinery, except electrical	2,453.4	2,517.4	2,512.1	2,534.1	2,463	2,511	2,521	2,533	2,543	2,544
Electric and electronic equipment	2,079.6	2,138.9	2,145.9	2,169.7	2,078	2,143	2,148	2,162	2,166	2,168
Transportation equipment	1,842.4	1,840.3	1,802.4	1,869.1	1,843	1,872	1,886	1,886	1,890	1,888
Instruments and related products	705.6	722.1	726.1	727.3	709	716	717	723	727	731
Miscellaneous manufacturing	419.8	417.3	421.6	426.6	410	414	415	426	417	417
Nondurable goods	8,222	8,139	8,294	8,335	8,092	8,160	8,146	8,202	8,181	8,210
Production workers	5,887	5,761	5,914	5,976	5,763	5,805	5,790	5,836	5,817	5,855
Food and kindred products	1,823.5	1,714.8	1,777.5	1,778.9	1,712	1,703	1,673	1,691	1,672	1,672
Tobacco manufactures	74.9	66.3	75.8	79.0	68	71	71	71	73	72
Textile mill products	843.3	836.5	848.0	853.0	843	843	846	856	850	852
Apparel and other textile products	1,274.3	1,231.1	1,277.3	1,295.2	1,261	1,258	1,264	1,278	1,272	1,281
Paper and allied products	688.6	696.4	701.0	704.5	689	694	695	696	699	705
Printing and publishing	1,255.1	1,286.5	1,289.1	1,295.3	1,261	1,283	1,284	1,290	1,294	1,302
Chemicals and allied products	1,100.9	1,116.6	1,114.5	1,115.2	1,101	1,109	1,111	1,110	1,109	1,116
Petroleum and coal products	210.2	216.1	215.4	213.1	208	213	212	212	212	211
Rubber and misc. plastics products	718.0	747.0	756.4	764.2	717	753	757	760	763	763
Leather and leather products	232.7	227.5	239.4	236.8	232	233	233	238	237	236
Service-producing	64,783	65,554	65,395	65,699	65,016	65,859	65,797	65,941	65,988	65,926
Transportation and public utilities	5,159	5,177	5,173	5,215	5,124	5,148	5,149	5,167	5,168	5,179
Wholesale and retail trade	20,495	20,735	20,820	20, 12	20,450	20,714	20,717	20,796	20,871	20,866
Wholesale trade	5,293	5,376	5,389	5,375	5,290	5,346	5,349	5,360	5,378	5,375
Retail trade	15,202	15,359	15,431	15,537	15,160	15,368	15,368	15,436	15,493	15,491
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,201	5,408	5,408	5,351	5,206	5,326	5,331	5,344	5,334	5,356
Services	18,087	18,847	18,841	18,795	18,043	18,340	18,360	18,442	18,673	18,757
Government	15,841	15,387	15,153	15,426	16,193	16,131	16,040	15,992	15,922	15,768
Federal	2,754	2,833	2,803	2,730	2,784	2,779	2,781	2,777	2,770	2,760
State and local	13,087	12,554	12,350	12,696	13,409	13,352	13,259	13,215	13,152	13,008

p preliminary

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1980	July 1981	Aug. 1981[p]	Sept. 1981[p]	Sept. 1980	May 1981	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1981[p]	Sept. 1981[p]
Total private	35.3	35.6	35.6	35.0	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.2	34.9
Mining	43.5	43.5	44.0	43.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	38.0	37.7	37.4	35.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	39.8	39.6	39.8	39.3	39.6	40.3	40.1	40.0	40.0	39.1
Overtime hours	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.6
Durable goods	40.2	39.9	40.2	39.6	40.1	40.8	40.5	40.5	40.5	39.4
Overtime hours	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5
Lumber and wood products	39.3	38.7	39.0	38.2	38.7	39.8	39.0	38.8	38.6	37.6
Furniture and fixtures	38.3	37.8	38.7	38.3	38.1	39.0	38.9	38.5	38.7	38.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.1	40.8	41.0	39.9	40.8	41.0	40.8	40.9	40.8	39.6
Primary metal industries	39.9	40.3	40.4	39.8	39.7	41.0	40.8	40.5	40.8	39.6
Fabricated metal products	40.5	39.9	40.3	39.6	40.4	40.9	40.7	40.5	40.5	39.5
Machinery, except electrical	41.0	40.4	40.7	39.9	40.9	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.2	39.8
Electric and electronic equipment	39.7	39.7	39.9	39.6	39.6	40.4	40.2	40.5	40.3	39.5
Transportation equipment	40.7	40.7	40.5	39.8	40.7	41.8	41.4	41.2	41.3	39.8
Instruments and related products	40.1	39.9	40.2	39.8	40.2	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.6	39.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.1	38.5	38.8	38.7	38.8	39.2	39.1	39.2	38.9	38.4
Nondurable goods	39.1	39.1	39.4	39.0	38.9	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.3	38.8
Overtime hours	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
Food and kindred products	40.3	39.6	40.0	39.4	39.7	40.0	39.8	39.4	39.4	38.8
Tobacco manufactures	38.2	38.6	40.5	40.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	39.8	39.7	39.9	38.7	39.8	40.5	40.2	40.4	40.2	39.7
Apparel and other textile products	35.2	36.0	36.3	35.2	35.2	36.0	36.1	35.9	36.1	35.2
Paper and allied products	42.3	42.4	42.4	43.0	42.2	42.8	42.7	42.7	42.6	42.9
Printing and publishing	37.2	37.2	37.5	37.5	36.9	37.6	37.4	37.3	37.3	37.2
Chemicals and allied products	41.3	41.5	41.4	42.2	41.4	41.7	41.7	41.8	41.7	42.3
Petroleum and coal products	43.4	43.7	43.0	44.0	42.4	43.8	43.4	43.1	42.8	42.9
Rubber and misc. plastics products	40.3	40.0	40.4	39.8	40.2	41.3	41.0	40.5	40.6	39.6
Leather and leather products	36.3	36.6	37.1	35.8	36.4	37.1	37.4	36.5	37.1	35.9
Transportation and public utilities	39.7	39.8	39.8	38.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wholesale and retail trade	32.2	32.8	32.7	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.1	32.1
Wholesale trade	38.5	38.8	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.7	38.5	38.5
Retail trade	30.2	30.9	30.9	30.2	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.6	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.8	32.8

[1] Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

[2] This series is not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p=preliminary.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Sept. 1980	July 1981	Aug. 1981 p	Sept. 1981 p	Sept. 1980	July 1981	Aug. 1981 p	Sept. 1981 p
Total private	$6.79	$7.24	$7.30	$7.37	$239.63	$257.74	$259.88	$257.95
Seasonally adjusted	6.76	7.26	7.30	7.34	238.63	256.28	258.37	256.17
Mining	9.31	10.11	10.15	10.25	404.99	439.79	446.60	442.80
Construction	10.18	10.74	10.87	10.97	386.84	404.90	406.54	390.53
Manufacturing	7.42	8.02	8.02	8.15	295.32	317.59	319.20	320.30
Durable goods	7.92	8.55	8.57	8.68	310.38	341.15	344.51	343.73
Lumber and wood products	6.76	7.16	7.14	7.15	265.67	277.09	278.46	273.13
Furniture and fixtures	5.59	5.91	5.98	5.99	214.13	223.48	231.43	229.42
Stone, clay, and glass products	7.69	8.39	8.40	8.50	316.06	342.31	344.40	339.15
Primary metal industries	9.96	10.79	10.99	11.20	397.40	434.84	444.00	445.76
Fabricated metal products	7.63	8.22	8.27	8.33	289.02	327.98	333.28	329.87
Machinery, except electrical	8.21	8.85	8.85	9.00	336.61	357.54	360.20	359.10
Electric and electronic equipment	7.12	7.69	7.76	7.83	282.64	305.29	309.62	310.07
Transportation equipment	9.54	10.35	10.30	10.46	388.28	421.25	417.15	416.31
Instruments and related products	6.91	7.44	7.48	7.54	277.09	296.86	300.70	300.09
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5.53	5.98	5.97	6.05	216.22	230.23	231.68	238.14
Nondurable goods	6.71	7.23	7.24	7.30	262.36	282.69	285.26	287.82
Food and kindred products	6.98	7.47	7.50	7.69	279.68	295.81	300.00	299.69
Tobacco manufacturers	7.53	9.43	8.63	9.53	287.65	364.00	389.52	388.61
Textile mill products	5.25	5.51	5.64	5.66	208.95	218.75	225.04	219.08
Apparel and other textile products	4.69	4.98	4.98	5.04	165.09	177.84	180.77	177.41
Paper and allied products	8.06	8.73	8.68	8.99	340.94	370.15	368.03	386.57
Printing and publishing	7.73	8.22	8.27	8.45	287.56	305.78	310.13	316.88
Chemicals and allied products	8.47	9.16	9.17	9.34	349.81	380.14	379.64	394.15
Petroleum and coal products	10.33	11.41	11.28	11.48	448.32	498.62	485.04	505.12
Rubber and misc. plastics products	6.72	7.28	7.33	7.41	270.82	291.20	296.13	294.92
Leather and leather products	4.62	4.96	4.96	5.07	167.71	181.54	184.02	181.51
Transportation and public utilities	9.02	9.69	9.86	9.98	358.09	385.66	392.03	388.22
Wholesale and retail trade	5.56	5.91	5.93	5.99	179.83	193.85	193.91	192.28
Wholesale trade	7.07	7.59	7.65	7.66	272.20	294.49	295.29	294.91
Retail trade	4.95	5.24	5.25	5.32	149.89	161.92	162.23	160.66
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5.87	6.27	6.37	6.35	211.91	227.60	231.87	229.20
Services	5.93	6.34	6.41	6.48	193.32	209.22	210.49	209.95

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p Preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry division, seasonally adjusted

(1977=100)

Industry	Sept. 1980	Apr. 1981	May 1981	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. p 1981	Sept.p 1981	Percent change from— Aug. 1981–Sept.1981 (Seas. adj.)	Percent change from— Sept.1980–Sept.1981 (Unadj.)
TOTAL PRIVATE NONFARM:									
Current dollars	129.4	136.7	137.7	138.4	139.0	140.6	141.0	0.3	9.0
Constant (1967) dollars	93.3	93.0	93.1	92.9	92.2	92.6	N.A.	(2)	(3)
MINING	136.7	145.7	145.6	147.2	148.9	149.3	150.4	.8	10.1
CONSTRUCTION	123.1	129.0	129.4	130.4	131.8	132.6	132.4	-.1	7.5
MANUFACTURING	132.3	139.9	140.7	141.6	142.5	143.5	145.1	1.1	9.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	128.1	137.3	138.9	139.8	139.3	141.2	141.6	.3	10.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	129.9	136.4	137.4	137.8	138.4	139.7	139.9	.1	7.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	129.1	135.4	136.8	137.1	137.4	140.4	139.9	-.4	8.3
SERVICES	127.3	134.8	136.0	136.6	136.9	139.5	139.1	-.3	9.2

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 Percent change was .4 from July 1981 to August 1981, the latest month available.
3 Percent change was -1.4 from August 1980 to August 1981, the latest month available.
4 This series is not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

N.A. = not available.
p=preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted

(1977=100)

Industry division and group	1980				1981								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.p	Sept.p
Total private	107.1	107.4	107.7	107.9	108.2	107.9	108.4	108.9	108.9	108.7	109.4	109.8	109.4
Goods-producing	101.3	101.7	102.0	102.3	102.4	100.9	102.4	102.8	103.1	102.6	103.5	103.4	100.8
Mining	123.1	129.0	126.6	130.1	130.1	128.6	128.2	112.0	113.3	128.0	136.5	139.8	136.6
Construction	117.6	117.7	118.4	115.6	113.9	109.1	116.6	115.8	112.9	109.3	110.9	110.1	104.2
Manufacturing	97.2	97.6	98.4	98.5	98.9	98.0	98.4	98.9	100.7	100.2	100.5	100.4	98.5
Durable goods	96.8	97.3	98.4	98.5	99.0	97.8	98.6	100.7	101.1	100.6	100.9	100.9	98.3
Lumber and wood products	89.5	89.1	90.4	91.7	93.2	91.7	91.9	94.5	96.1	92.9	92.5	89.8	86.2
Furniture and fixtures	95.1	95.1	95.1	94.8	96.6	97.4	97.4	100.5	102.6	102.6	102.3	102.8	100.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	93.9	93.9	94.5	94.1	94.6	92.8	92.7	94.8	94.5	93.9	94.5	94.6	91.5
Primary metal industries	86.9	89.3	92.6	94.6	94.6	94.0	94.7	95.7	98.8	98.6	93.5	94.7	92.0
Fabricated metal products	95.6	95.9	96.9	96.1	96.2	95.3	96.2	98.2	98.7	98.4	98.8	98.4	95.9
Machinery, except electrical	109.0	109.1	109.8	109.3	109.8	108.7	109.1	110.5	111.8	111.5	111.7	112.9	109.8
Electric and electronic equipment	103.7	104.6	105.3	105.1	106.5	105.3	107.0	108.4	109.6	109.2	110.9	110.5	108.4
Transportation equipment	87.9	88.2	91.3	89.3	89.1	86.8	88.7	93.3	92.2	91.9	91.1	91.7	89.4
Instruments and related products	110.9	111.4	111.7	112.0	112.3	111.2	111.5	110.9	112.0	111.7	113.3	113.3	112.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industry	90.9	89.5	90.1	90.8	91.2	90.7	90.6	92.0	93.4	92.2	95.4	92.3	91.1
Nondurable goods	97.7	98.0	98.0	98.4	98.9	98.3	98.1	98.7	100.1	99.5	99.8	99.6	98.8
Food and kindred products	100.7	100.4	100.3	99.7	100.9	100.4	99.0	100.5	100.8	98.1	98.4	97.1	95.9
Tobacco manufacturers	95.6	100.1	102.2	97.1	98.4	98.1	96.5	96.5	98.4	98.3	103.2	109.6	105.7
Textile mill products	91.1	91.3	91.3	91.6	91.2	90.9	90.7	90.7	92.6	92.1	93.7	92.6	89.7
Apparel and other textile products	94.9	94.6	93.9	94.4	95.4	94.0	94.3	94.1	96.0	96.8	97.6	97.2	95.9
Paper and allied products	98.6	98.8	99.6	100.4	99.9	99.2	99.1	99.9	100.8	100.7	100.9	101.1	101.1
Printing and publishing	106.6	107.0	106.3	108.5	108.5	108.2	107.8	106.5	109.5	108.9	108.8	109.3	108.7
Chemicals and allied products	99.8	99.9	100.5	100.6	100.8	101.1	101.0	101.2	102.8	102.5	102.9	102.2	105.3
Petroleum and coal products	101.3	102.2	102.5	102.4	104.6	104.6	103.9	105.3	105.4	102.9	102.2	130.7	99.6
Rubber and misc. plastics products	96.7	98.3	99.4	100.0	102.4	99.3	100.1	102.2	105.3	104.7	103.6	105.1	102.6
Leather and leather products	88.5	88.0	87.0	88.1	88.5	89.5	89.3	88.5	90.6	91.4	91.6	92.5	89.0
Service-producing	110.3	110.6	110.9	111.0	111.3	111.7	111.8	112.3	112.0	112.1	112.6	112.7	112.6
Transportation and public utilities	106.0	106.3	105.7	106.6	105.0	105.4	105.1	105.6	106.9	106.2	106.0	106.1	104.8
Wholesale and retail trade	106.0	106.1	106.3	105.9	106.6	106.8	106.9	107.2	106.9	107.0	107.8	107.8	107.8
Wholesale trade	110.5	110.6	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.1	111.1	111.6	111.4	111.3	112.3	111.9	111.9
Retail trade	104.3	104.3	104.7	103.9	104.7	105.2	105.4	105.6	105.2	105.3	106.0	106.3	106.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	114.9	115.9	116.2	116.5	117.3	117.6	117.5	117.8	117.4	117.6	118.1	119.0	118.3
Services	115.8	116.0	116.9	117.3	117.7	118.2	118.4	119.3	119.2	119.7	119.3	119.1	119.3

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.

p=preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment[1] increased

Year and month	Over 1-month span	Over 3-month span	Over 6-month span	Over 12-month span
1978				
January	66.3	77.0	80.8	79.9
February	66.3	76.5	82.8	82.8
March	72.1	80.2	83.7	82.3
April	73.3	78.2	77.9	85.2
May	65.4	78.2	80.2	83.7
June	70.6	73.0	78.2	83.4
July	62.5	71.2	74.1	81.7
August	66.9	69.5	77.3	80.8
September	67.2	72.1	77.0	79.4
October	66.3	76.2	79.4	75.0
November	72.4	76.7	73.3	77.6
December	70.9	77.6	74.7	75.0
1979				
January	65.1	72.1	72.1	74.7
February	66.0	68.6	71.8	70.6
March	64.2	65.7	70.1	69.5
April	54.1	65.7	64.8	67.2
May	60.5	62.8	59.6	59.6
June	62.5	63.7	54.4	58.1
July	57.0	55.5	56.7	55.8
August	53.2	50.0	51.5	55.2
September	49.1	53.5	52.0	50.0
October	61.6	52.0	50.6	46.2
November	49.4	53.5	51.2	38.1
December	49.7	49.4	47.7	35.8
1980				
January	52.6	50.6	40.4	32.0
February	53.2	46.8	33.4	32.6
March	49.4	38.7	30.8	31.7
April	34.6	30.8	24.7	32.3
May	32.8	27.0	26.2	31.4
June	31.4	25.9	28.2	31.4
July	36.9	35.5	35.2	31.4
August	64.8	54.9	45.1	32.6
September	64.0	71.2	61.0	34.9
October	61.3	69.8	73.5	43.6
November	63.4	64.8	72.[illegible]	55.8
December	56.7	64.0	65.4	70.3
1981				
January	59.6	61.0	68.6	78.8
February	55.8	61.3	68.6	77.0p
March	52.3	64.2	67.2	76.7p
April	69.8	68.9	70.3	
May	62.5	66.9	68.9p	
June	51.5	68.6	71.8p	
July	67.2	59.9p		
August	50.9p	65.4p		
September	58.4p			
October				
November				
December				

[1] Number of employees, seasonally adjusted, on payrolls of 172 private nonagricultural industries.
p = preliminary.

Representative REUSS. There is a rollcall vote on and I am going to excuse myself and hope that our media friends can cool their lights for 4 or 5 minutes, and I will be back.

[A brief recess was taken.]

Representative REUSS. The committee will be in order. Commissioner Norwood, that is very disquieting, bad news you have had to give us. I cannot recall another quarter in which the unemployment rate has gone up by a full half percentage point for some years. Am I in error there?

Ms. NORWOOD. In 1980——

Representative REUSS. A third quarter rise from 7 to 7.5 percent; I did not see that sad record equaled until you get back to the recession of 1975.

Ms. NORWOOD. We did have, in the 1980 period, a very sharp rise in a single month between May and April.

Representative REUSS. Right.

Ms. NORWOOD. But you are right; this is a large increase.

Representative REUSS. It is particularly disquieting since President Reagan's economic program has been in place for months, the budget and tax policies were made known in February, and were enacted into law by Congress in record time. The monetary policies of the administration have prevailed ever since the inaugural in January. And just as it was discomforting to find the stock market and the bond market reacting so badly in the last few weeks, it is much more seriously discouraging to see unemployment increasing by 500,000 people in the short span of 3 months, and the country to be greeted by a recession.

Let me ask you a little bit about that. Of course, we will not have a formal pronouncement as to whether we are in a recession, as I understand it, until October 21. Isn't that the date that the Department of Commerce is scheduled to come up with its formal announcement of whether or not there is a recession?

Ms. NORWOOD. Mr. Chairman, it is the National Bureau of Economic Research which is the specialist in the country in business cycle analysis. The National Bureau has a committee that normally meets and determines the peaks and troughs, beginnings and ends of recessions.

There is, as you say, a shorthand definition of two quarters of negative GNP growth. But the National Bureau has always insisted that that is not in itself a definition of recession, and that what is really needed is a deep and pervasive reduction throughout the economy. And it is not clear what determination they will make.

Representative REUSS. That is private body.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Representative REUSS. But the definition ordinarily used is two quarters of negative real economic growth; is it not?

Ms. NORWOOD. Many people use that definition. The NBER does not. And they are the official arbiters.

Representative REUSS. You are telling me something I did not know. The National Bureau of Economic Research; Arthur Burns?

Ms. NORWOOD. That is right. It is now Martin Feldstein.

Representative REUSS. Right, and they are the official——

Ms. NORWOOD. They are the ones who are the experts in this field, and they have a committee which gets together and reviews

93-880 O - 82 - 3

the data, and once they have made the pronouncement, the Department of Commerce uses this data in its Business Cycle Digest, BCD.

Representative REUSS. Has there ever been a case in history when this official, unofficial body, the National Bureau of Economic Research, confronted with two successive quarters of negative real economic growth and said: Ah, thank God, we do not have a recession because it is not deep and pervasive enough?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Representative REUSS. When?

Ms. NORWOOD. I am not sure. I could check that and put it in the record if you would like.

Representative REUSS. I wish you would. We are on shifting sands indeed if the length of the private econometrician's foot is substituted for what the statistics tell us.

[The information referred to follows:]

In the post World War II period, there have been no instances of two quarters of decline in real Gross National Product when the National Bureau of Economic Research did not declare a recession.

Ms. NORWOOD. I might read you a short quote from Geoffrey Moore, member of that committee, which says:

To estimate whether a recession has developed, we look at many economic indicators, in terms of what I have labeled the 3-D's: depth of decline; duration of decline; and diffusion of decline, or how widely spread among various industries the decline happens to be.

Representative REUSS. OK.

Let's take the gospel according to Geoffrey Moore and look at this, the second quarter was a quarter of negative real economic growth; was it not?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Representative REUSS. So if it turns out as I unhappily suspect is the case that the third quarter was also a quarter of negative economic growth, we would have a case which at least should excite the attention of the committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research. This is a warning signal; maybe you have a recession; we must look more closely.

Is that not so?

Ms. NORWOOD. I leave it to them to decide what they are going to call it, but it is certainly true that the economy has not been moving upward.

Representative REUSS. It is true that upon occasion the National Bureau of Economic Research has blown the whistle and declared a recession when there there not two successive quarters of negative real economic growth. To wit: In 1980 they blew the whistle on poor President Carter, with only one negative quarter. They pronounced it a recession.

Is that not so?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think they did determine that a recession had occurred. But I believe that that was because they had looked at their broad definitions and the spring quarter of 1980 showed a very, very severe, drastic change in the economy.

Mr. Chairman, I am not a business cycle analyst. And I really cannot speak to the specific definitions. I think the important point is what the data show. And the data show clearly an increase in

unemployment and at best a very, very flat economy, and in some sectors of the economy, particularly those that are affected by interest rates, severe downturns.

Representative REUSS. That observation of yours is certainly relevant on the question of the depth and the dispersion, and I want to pursue this a bit with you.

Sometimes in a given month we get increased unemployment although we also get increased employment. And so we say there is a Balm in Gilead. Some people got laid off but more got hired. So all is not lost. Was that true in September?

Ms. NORWOOD. No, sir.

Representative REUSS. What happened?

Ms. NORWOOD. In September, there was an increase in unemployment and a decline in employment in the household survey and total employment. The employment population ratio, that is the proportion of the population of working age who are employed, declined.

Representative REUSS. I think you have observed also that one can no longer explain this increased unemployment of some half a million people in a 3 month period of the third quarter on the ground that well, housing and automobiles are suffering, and therefore, things overall look bad. I think you just said that the entire economy is flat.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes. It is very weak. I think the employment situation is extremely weak.

Representative REUSS. Are there any bright spots in it, in the employment picture?

Ms. NORWOOD. Services, as Mr. Plewes points out, have been continuing upward, although the increase in employment in the service industries also has slowed down, but they are continuing upward.

Representative REUSS. You spoke, and I surely have to agree with you, of the special distress in those industries that are sensitive to high interest rates.

Ms. NORWOOD. In particular, construction, of course, and some of the allied industries which produce material for the housing industry such as lumber and wood manufacturing.

In addition to some of the larger durable manufacturers that are related to the housing industry, there has been a significant decline in employment in the automobile industry over a period of many months.

The employment in the automobile industry really has not gone up as much as one would normally have expected after the model changeovers. It seems to be relatively stable now over the last several months at a significantly reduced level of employment.

Representative REUSS. When did the Bureau of Labor Statistics take the labor sample, which gives it the base for its unemployment figures?

Ms. NORWOOD. The survey refers to the reference week including the 12th; in fact, both surveys really do. They are conducted, of course, subsequent to the reference week.

Perhaps Mr. Plewes might like to explain exactly how that is done in both surveys.

Representative REUSS. In fact, when were the households asked: Have you lost a job; or have you gotten a job, whatever your methodology is?

Mr. PLEWES. Mr. Chairman, both of our surveys have the reference week of the 12th of the month. The household survey——

Representative REUSS. I did not hear you.

Mr. PLEWES. Both of the surveys, the household survey and establishment survey, have as a reference week the week including the 12th of the month. In the household survey interviewers go out in the week following that week and ask the questions of the households. Most of the information is all collected within the first 3 or 4 days of the survey week, although there is some followup.

The establishment survey also applies to the week including the 12th. The industries that cooperate with us in this survey complete the questionnaires as of that time and forward them to us, usually the week or two following that period.

Representative REUSS. Thank you.

So one can say—and I have this impression—that the surveys are in general conducted around the middle of the month, starting at the 12th and it takes 5 or 6 days to get through them.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Representative REUSS. Commissioner Norwood, in view of the trends, isn't it likely that the situation today is somewhat worse than reported, for the simple reason that this is a sounding made essentially on September 15.

Ms. NORWOOD. Our data are always the first that come out every month. Our data now refer to September. Most of the other data that have been issued on things like industrial production, auto sales, retail sales, durable orders and so on are for the month of August.

So it is a little bit difficult to know statistically the situation today. Our data should reflect some of that uncertainty. I believe, however, that most economists who engage in forecasting are clearly expecting a relatively lackluster economy, at least until some of the tax changes have some effect, perhaps Defense expenditures and perhaps also some of the other things that are in the works, particularly what happens to interest rates.

I am glad that I do not engage in forecasting, so I do not have to get involved in all of that.

Representative REUSS. You have already testified that the disturbing thing about this month's figures is that they reflect a flatness throughout the economy. Would you include in your listing of such negative signs the unusually high proportion of layoffs in the September figures? It was unusually high, wasn't it, as a proportion?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir; very definitely. The news this month concerning employment shows that the employment situation is not strong. The household survey shows a clear drop in employment and an increase in unemployment. The household survey, as you know, is quite volatile, and it needs to be looked at over some period of time. But I think that there are indications, within the household survey and otherwise, that would show some deterioration of the employment picture.

In the business survey that looks at nonagricultural payroll employment, we find a real flatness. There is no statistically significant decline in the last several months. But we have revisions of the business survey. In the last several months those revisions have been downward revisions. And I do not know whether we will have downward revisions next month or not.

I believe that we need to look at both of the surveys. I do not think that we should discount the household survey. But I would be surprised if the drop in employment, in September, was really as large as the household survey showed. I think over a period of several months we will find that there is a deterioration, but that it is, not yet at least, very sharp.

Representative REUSS. In addition to the fact that layoffs developed as large in the sad story that you have to tell, is it not also true that there were sizable drops in hours worked and in overtime?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir; there were. And as I pointed out in my statement, we are not quite sure what that drop in hours means. We know that Labor Day was included as a holiday in the survey in most establishments. That might account for the drop in overtime hours. For example, those people who work on Labor Day did not work overtime. That frequently happens.

Representative REUSS. But that is done every year.

Ms. NORWOOD. Except that Labor Day has not fallen into the survey week for about 10 years, and so when we are comparing this overtime, we have to be careful about that. There may have been a drop in hours paid for on business payrolls.

What I personally believe is that there perhaps has been some weakening of hours. But I do not think that we have objective evidence of that because of the Labor Day holiday. And so we cannot really determine exactly how much of this is due to the holiday and whether some of it is due to an actual drop in payroll hours.

Representative REUSS. Doesn't this high proportion of layoffs and this possible unexplained labor drop by hours worked suggest that employers have been trying in the past to maintain job levels, but that continued high interest policies have made it impossible for them to do that, and they are now reducing jobs; firing people?

Ms. NORWOOD. That is possible. Anything is possible. I think it is clear——

Representative REUSS. Likely.

Ms. NORWOOD. In the past, employers have not pared their payrolls as much as many of the forecasters had expected. There is some weakening there, I believe. Inventories have increased some over the last month or so. And it is hard to tell where the employers will go in terms of their decisions on hiring.

Representative REUSS. All we do know for sure is that in mid-September, the rate of unemployment ascended to something like 7.5 percent?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Representative REUSS. Can you give us an estimate of the unemployment, average unemployment rate for the next fiscal year, the one that started yesterday?

Ms. NORWOOD. I will leave that to the Council of Economic Advisers. They are much better at it than we are.

Representative REUSS. The Council in its wisdom has suggested—I think their current estimate is something like 7.3 to 7.4 percent unemployment for the fiscal year that started yesterday. That is to say, they project 7.5 percent for the 3 months of this year, and then an average of 7.3 percent for the 9 months of the fiscal year that takes place in calendar 1982, and somehow if you shuffle the 3 and the 9 together, you come out with something under 7.4 percent.

Have I accurately reported the Council of Economic Advisers' estimate?

Ms. NORWOOD. I could check that.

Representative REUSS. They talk about calendar year, but I can deal with it.

Ms. NORWOOD. I can tell you that two of the large forecasters, Data Resources, Incorporated and Chase Econometrics, are forecasting 7.4 to 7.5 percent unemployment for calendar 1981, and DRI is forecasting about the same for calendar 1982, and Chase an increase to roughly 8 percent for 1982.

Representative REUSS. Let's suppose they are right, and the Council of Economic Advisers is too optimistic, and the unemployment rate for the fiscal year that we are now in, fiscal 1981, averages out at 7.5 percent rather than at the somewhat under 7.4 percent estimated by the Council.

If true, that alone would add $3 to $4 billion to the deficit, would it not, by reason of lessened revenues and increased unemployment and related expenditures?

Ms. NORWOOD. I do not know what the dollar ratio is, but clearly when there is increased unemployment, there are increased unemployment benefits and lessened tax revenues.

Representative REUSS. As a rule of thumb, I have heard men and women say 1 percentage point of unemployment equals $30 to $40 billion on the deficit.

Ms. NORWOOD. I am not familiar with that.

Representative REUSS. You take issue with that?

Ms. NORWOOD. I really just don't know.

Representative REUSS. What about either of your colleagues?

Mr. LAYNG. I do not know.

Representative REUSS. I see.

So obviously, whether it will knock it galley west by $3 billion, you do not know. But it will knock it into greater deficit, will it not, if actual unemployment in fiscal 1983 exceeds the administration's projections? The administration's budget deficit projection would then also prove erroneous, would it not?

Ms. NORWOOD. It depends on what else happens, I would think; how the Congress disposes of the President's budget cutting program, and what the effect of——

Representative REUSS. I am assuming that Congress will be equally supine, as it has been, and it will do what Mr. Reagan has requested. If such be the case and if the unemployment estimate of the administration turns out to be too optimistic, then the budget deficit is going to be greater than they projected; is that not a matter of simple arithmetic and commonsense?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think there are some matters of simple arithmetic, and that is, I believe, why the administration has changed some of the policies that they had established earlier. So it de-

pends, really, as I have said, on what the policymakers, namely, the administration and the Congress decide to do. I would hope that everyone would continue to monitor economic development and to shift policy as might be needed. But that is a policy determination.

Representative REUSS. On another subject, this week the Commerce Department's leading indicators show a decline in spending for plant and equipment. When might you expect to see the effects of this heightened unemployment, up a half percentage point over the quarter, on the capital goods industry? Do the Commerce Department's leading indicators suggest that businesses are pessimistic about high interest rates and the possibility of averting a slowdown?

Ms. NORWOOD. The leading indicators index that was released the other day is negative. It went down five-tenths of 1 percent. I have some difficulty in interpreting that, however, because the leading indicators are revised quite frequently. For example, the leading indicators had been negative for July, but the Commerce Department, in its release of the August indicators figure, revised the July figure so that it is now positive.

I am not sure just how to interpret that.

Representative REUSS. This month you report unemployment rates of 15.1 for minorities and 37.5 percent for minority teenagers, following big increases the month before, in August. What are the rates for blacks as opposed to minorities in general?

Ms. NORWOOD. The figure that I was using in my statement that you have used is for blacks and others. Now we do have a table at the end of the release which separates out blacks only. Those rates are high.

Representative REUSS. Can you lead me through that?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Representative REUSS. Is this table A-9?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes. It is table A-9. It shows an unemployment rate for blacks, that is the black population only, of 16.3 percent. And then the Hispanic rate is 9.3. As you know, the unemployment rate for Hispanics is generally between that of the blacks and whites.

And I know you, Mr. Chairman, understand that there is a somewhat larger sampling error associated with these rates because the population groups are much smaller than the total.

Representative REUSS. It is of interest, although I do not know quite what to make of it, that in the last year the unemployment rate for Hispanics has decreased September to September from 11 percent to 9.3 percent and that for blacks has increased from 15.2 to 16.3 percent. Does that indicate a fundamental worsening of the job market for blacks?

That is to say, if you put Hispanics in and call it blacks and Hispanics, it looks better than it really has been for blacks, because Hispanics have happily done a little better.

Ms. NORWOOD. It is very difficult to look at these data separately, because the error rates are rather large. I would prefer to say, as I think I did earlier, that the black and other population have had a very difficult unemployment experience. Their rates are still below

the levels of the trough of the recession. And they have experienced no improvement over the year.

There has been a statistically significant drop in the unemployment rate for Hispanics over the past year, and a statistically significant increase in the rates for blacks over the past year. So you are quite right that the unemployment rate for blacks has deteriorated.

As I said in my statement, I believe that that is a serious situation.

Representative REUSS. It is now October 1, and am I right that some 270,000 CETA jobs have been canceled out between January and October 1?

Ms. NORWOOD. I am not sure of the exact number, but you are right that public service employment has been eliminated.

Representative REUSS. Can either of your associates indicate if that figure is off base? Somehow that figure sticks in my mind.

Mr. PLEWES. That is a reasonable figure, I believe.

Ms. NORWOOD. We are not sure. It is a recent figure.

Representative REUSS. What is the percentage of blacks among CETA workers?

Ms. NORWOOD. I do not know. We can submit that for the record. I would expect that it would be high, a high proportion.

Representative REUSS. Well, then the dialog that went on last February has not been fulfilled; black leaders, when they saw the President's program, protested saying the CETA cancellations will follow with undue hardship on our people. And the President said in effect; don't worry. My program will produce better jobs in the private sector, so they will just step off those deadend public jobs and into a private job. That has turned out not to be so; has it not?

Ms. NORWOOD. I do not know about the cause. What I can say is that the unemployment experience for blacks has deteriorated over the past couple of months. That is certainly true.

Now whether these are people who have been employed recently in CETA jobs or not is hard to tell. I did see some figures on the number of people who had been placed.

I think the important thing is that this is a group of the population which is experiencing severe labor market difficulty.

Representative REUSS. My point, of course, is that since as you say blacks occupied a large part of the CETA rosters, if you cut out CETA, it is not too surprising that black unemployment is going to increase. And that is precisely what happens. There is not readily apparent anything to refute that suspicion that I can see.

Ms. NORWOOD. Neither to refute it or to support it, really, in terms of facts. Now we can check with the people in the Department of Labor who are responsible for those programs, to see if they have any figures. And we would be glad to do that and submit it for the record.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

In response to the inquiry on the number of CETA jobs which were reduced, the Employment and Training Administration reports that between March, when the phase out of the CETA Public Service Employment (PSE) program was announced, and September 30, when the program was terminated, some 306,000 program par-

ticipant slots were gradually phased out. As of October 1, there were no CETA PSE employees on the rolls.

Nearly 33 percent of all CETA participants in the first half of fiscal year 1981 were black. The proportion among participants in CETA youth programs was close to 38 percent; among participants in all other CETA programs, blacks comprised about 32 percent. In all, about 465,000 blacks were enrolled in CETA programs during the first two quarters of fiscal year 1981.

Representative REUSS. Thank you, as always, Commissioner Norwood, for the information you have provided, even when as today, the news you have to bear is not happy. I cannot but conclude that the policy of extraordinarily high interest rates, as it did in the United Kingdom, has now taken hold and is actually being felt on the jobs that men and women in this country depend upon to keep themselves together.

And once again it brings into question whether the administration's economic program really makes sense, is working and will work.

And on that thought we will stand in adjournment.

We look forward to seeing you and your associates next month.

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

[Whereupon, at 11:02 a.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1981

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:05 a.m., in room 2359, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Parren J. Mitchell (member of the committee) presiding.

Present: Representative Mitchell and Senator Kennedy.

Also present: Louis C. Krauthoff II, assistant director; and Mary E. Eccles and Mark R. Policinski, professional staff members.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE MITCHELL, PRESIDING

Representative MITCHELL. Good morning. The hearing will now come to order.

Commissioner Norwood, your report this morning offers, indeed, a bleak picture of the Nation's labor market. The unemployment rate increased from 7.5 percent to 8 percent. That's the highest rate since 1975. That's 8.5 million people swelling the jobless rolls. New job losses have been in manufacturing industries and the already depressed auto and construction sectors have contracted still further. While these job losses affected nearly all worker groups, minority unemployment increased to a record 15.5 percent, reflecting a deterioration of job opportunities for both minority teenagers and adults.

The overwhelming evidence of recession has prompted an acknowledgment from the President that one does indeed exist. But instead of devising a rescue plan, the administration seemingly will adhere to a restrictive monetary policy or policies and reductions in domestic spending. Both these courses of action threaten to make the slump worse.

What is the administration's response to rising widespread unemployment? Having already dismantled the primary public jobs programs, it is now advocating further reductions in job training and other CETA activities. But what is the point of reducing expenditures for jobs and training when the recession will only cause additional billions to be spent on unemployment insurance, welfare, and other kinds of payments? These billions have not been taken into account in estimates of future economic activity.

Further, if the private sector is to take over the functions of Government employment and training programs, this administration with which we deal has yet to offer details as to how this transition will be accomplished. And I'm not very sanguine about it being ac-

complished, when we look at Secretary Donovan's efforts in New Jersey to try to get the private sector to hire former CETA workers; in all candor, we would have to admit that this was a dismal failure. How in the midst of a recession and the absence of explicit incentives can the private sector create jobs for the unemployed, or find the resources to provide training to the unskilled?

It's evident to me, and I think it would be evident to any thinking person that this administration has no policy for alleviating unemployment. The Department of Labor has been silent on the subject, and indeed we've requested that Secretary Donovan attend to testify at today's hearings. I will speak to that issue later on, because I think it was almost an unprecedented refusal on his part. It sounds to me as if the policymakers within the administration simply have nothing to say about the Nation's unemployment problem.

Meanwhile, we should be trying to cut our losses in this recession, rather than settling for a course that will cost the Nation billions of dollars in output as well as massive human idleness. I say the administration doesn't have a policy. Maybe when it has a prescription, I'm certain every member of the committee will be eager to hear it.

Senator Kennedy is with us, and he has an opening statement.

Opening Statement of Senator Kennedy

Senator Kennedy. Thank you, Congressman. I commend you and the other members of the committee for holding this extremely important hearing today. Today's figure on unemployment is the worst news we have had for the economy in the last 5 years. The unemployment rate has surged to 8 percent across the nation, a rise of half a point in a single month. My own State of Massachusetts, the unemployment rate climbed even more steeply, from 6.4 percent to 7.9 percent in the past month, the largest increase in any of the 50 States. The soaring rate of unemployment is yet another symptom of our sick economy. We are witnessing the disintegration of the Reagan economic policy. Their plan just won't work. It was flawed from the beginning. They promised to restore prosperity, but instead they have given us what is likely to be the worst economic mess since the Great Depression.

All we see are high interest rates, the highest interest rates since the Civil War, and rising unemployment, the most significant increase in unemployment in the last 5 years. And we see huge budget deficits. We have now seen OMB's worst case estimate for the 1984 deficit—$140 billion. That was supposed to be the year of the balanced budget. And the Budget Committees of the House and Senate, made up of both Republicans and Democrats, estimate that over the next 3 years the deficits might exceed $300 billion.

We talk about a depression in this country or a recession in this country. Many sectors of the economy are already in depression. Certainly in the housing industry we've got a full depression. Only a very small percentage of young families in this country can afford to go out and purchase a home today. Small businesses in this country are facing a real depression. The number of bankruptcies is absolutely skyrocketing across this country. The farmers,

particularly the small farmers, are facing a depression. Students who are trying to borrow money to continue their education this year are finding that, because of excessive interest rates, they may be effectively denied the opportunity to continue their education.

The misery index, the sum of the unemployment rate and the inflation rate, is one of the measures President Reagan himself used in his campaign last fall to describe the distress in our economy.

When President Reagan took office last January the misery index stood at 15.8 percent. Today it stands at 22.4 percent, an increase of nearly 50 percent in 9 short months. The time has come for the Reagan administration to take off its rose-colored economic glasses and confront the crisis caused by its failing economic policies. After all, this country has only one economy. Effectively, the most important social program that we can have is a sound economy, which means economic growth and price stability.

The President once asked if we are better off today than we were 4 years ago. Now, in November 1981, millions of Americans are far worse off than they were in January when the President took office. The question the President asked has now come back to haunt him. It's time he found a better answer.

There has been introduced into the Senate of the United States a resolution to urge the President of the United States to call the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board into the White House and to give him a very clear signal: that the interest rate policy of this Government is contributing to inflation and, therefore, contributing to unemployment. We want him to know that we must have a reduction of interest rates. He has the power in the Federal Reserve under the Credit Control Act to limit the amount of Federal Reserve funding that goes into the contributions to Mobil Oil and other major oil companies that are now merging. They don't provide any additional jobs; they don't provide any additional productivity, they just sop up the money which will be denied to small businesses—those businesses which have been the source of the greatest increases in employment in this country.

We hopefully can get action on this resolution in the Senate. It would be, I think, a clear indication by Members of the Senate and, hopefully, the House, that we want these interest rates down.

Second, as you have pointed out yourself, it makes absolutely no sense, at this time of rising unemployment, to abandon programs to train young individuals to be a part of our economy, and to significantly reduce entitlement programs, in terms of unemployment compensation, to which these individuals who are now being thrown out of their jobs must turn. It's quite clear that individuals are being thrown out of their jobs, being pushed out of their jobs, and it's clear that we have some responsibility to insure that that impact will be cushioned by a wide variety of programs.

Third, the schizophrenic economic policy of the administration, which is basically expansionary in terms of the tax cut and, tight in terms of the monetary policy is quite clear. Basically, we have one foot on the accelerator and one foot on the brake. Clearly, the size and the scope of that tax cut, particularly, the way it was skewed toward the wealthiest individuals in our society and the most financially lucrative industries in this country, was misguided.

And we certainly should tie any reduction of the third year to economic indications.

If there was any question about the importance of that issue in the past, it should be very clear today. Congress is always prepared to give a tax reduction to the American people. What we don't want to do is fuel the destruction of the American economy. And I feel that, in light of the figures we are looking at today, that we are endangering the one economy that this country has, and it's going to mean anguish, and it's going to mean pain, and it's going to mean suffering for millions of Americans.

I think we have a real responsibility to insure and to speak to the issue of the state of our economy. Hopefully we can see a change of course. Both the Republican leader in the U.S. Senate and Mr. Stockman have alluded to this issue. The news that has come out today will hopefully be the final straw that will make us change and alter the economic policy that has adversely affected the interests of our own country and other countries around the world.

Thank you.

Representative MITCHELL. Thank you, Senator.

There are one or two housekeeping matters that I want to take care of, Ms. Norwood. First, Senator Paula Hawkins asked that her opening statement be submitted for the record; and second, Congressman Brown hopes to get here. In the event that he doesn't we ask that his opening statement be submitted for the record. Without objection, these two statements will be submitted for the record.

[The opening statements of Hon. Paula Hawkins and Hon. Clarence J. Brown follow:]

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR HAWKINS

Close examination of demographic projections strongly suggest a labor shortage across many occupations, by the mid- to late-1980's. On one hand, this is very good news as it implies a lowering of long-term unemployment rates. On the other hand, however, we still have people who are "hard to employ."

As a consequence, I am deeply troubled at the delays in establishing necessary incentives to encourage learning and employment.

The "enterprise zone" concept is particularly necessary both for urban revitalization and, more importantly, for the employment of the "hard to employ."

Further, we must reexamine our approach to education. America is in need of skilled workers. But in this computer age of ours these workers must be able to read and write. And they require training from a neglected sector of the education industry, the vocational schools. Thank you.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE BROWN

The unemployment figures for October are not good. They haven't been good for 5 years. The economy has been weak and growing weaker ever since 1977.

To reverse this slide into the economic sewer, Congress overwhelmingly passed tax and spending cuts just a few short months ago. Some alarmists are already screaming for the administration to reverse course and do something. What would they have us do? They want to raise taxes or increase Government spending. Their solution, of fighting recession by taking money from taxpayers and giving it to Government, is ridiculous.

Do these people not remember what the past 4 years were like when economic policy policy was shifting every few months? Don't they remember what the doubling of taxes in the past 4 years did to inflation, interest rates, unemployment, and the deficit?

Our terrible struggle with high interest rates, with inflation, and with unemployment have been with us for a long time. These battles cannot be ended in 36 days—which is how long the tax cuts have been in effect.

If anything, the growing recession shows that we should have passed larger tax cuts which should have been put into effect at an earlier date. This is what Ronald Reagan asked for when he proposed a 10-10-10 tax cut with an effective date of January 1, 1981. Had President Reagan's original tax cut proposal passed, we might not now be facing a recession.

No miracles would have taken place if the 10-10-10 tax cut would have passed—we would still have our economic problems. But the economic outlook might be a little better at this time. But I just wonder how many of those who are publicly wringing their hands about the recession supported the President's original 10-10-10 cut in January, which would have lessened this recession.

Representative MITCHELL. I would also like to submit for the record a copy of the correspondence from Secretary Donovan to the Joint Economic Committee Chairman, Chairman Reuss. I'd like to submit that for the record, because there are portions of this letter which are grossly disturbing to me.

First of all, he declines to attend and participate in this hearing. He says "Traditionally, the Labor Department has declined to furnish a witness to answer questions about unemployment immediately following Commissioner Janet Norwood's presentation of the monthly unemployment figures to your committee." He goes on to explain why that is true, because "the time for preparation and presentation does not permit prior analysis." There's been no such tradition that I know of on this committee. There has been no such tradition. I think this is a partial copout.

Second, he goes on to point out that what we are seeing there is a traditional increase in unemployment. What in the name of God is traditional about an 8-percent unemployment figure? There's nothing traditional about that.

I will submit it for the record. I'm certain that Chairman Reuss will have an adequate, a more than adequate reaction to this refusal to appear before the Joint Economic Committee.

[The letter referred to follows:]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
SECRETARY OF LABOR,
Washington, D.C., November 4, 1981.

Hon. HENRY S. REUSS,
Chairman, Joint Economic Committee,
Congress of the United States, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter inviting a representative of the Department of Labor to appear before your committee on November 6. Confirming conversations with your staff, we respectfully decline at this time.

As you know, the economic program enacted by Congress has been in place only a few weeks. We are monitoring unemployment very closely, and we are confident that the unemployment insurance system is functioning properly to deal with the traditional increase which is being registered as the economy readjusts.

[Editor's Note.—The word "traditional" in the above paragraph was subsequently changed to the word "transitional" in a letter from Secretary Donovan, dated November 6, 1981.]

Traditionally, the Labor Department has declined to furnish a witness to answer questions about unemployment immediately following Commissioner Janet Norwood's presentation of the monthly unemployment figures to your committee. The timetable for preparation and presentation of the figures does not permit prior analysis, and I'm sure you will agree that all of us should be spared the snap judgments which instant analysis would necessitate.

The Department is currently awaiting appropriation action by Congress before we will know the levels of funding for job training programs for the current fiscal year. At the same time, we are developing legislation which will be presented to Congress

early next year for the revision and extension of government training efforts. With this in mind, we believe it would be inappropriate for us to testify at this time.

Sincerely,

RAYMOND J. DONOVAN.

Representative MITCHELL. Ms. Norwood, thank you very much. We'll hear from you. Thank you for waiting.

STATEMENT OF HON. JANET L. NORWOOD, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS J. PLEWES, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE AND TRENDS; AND W. JOHN LAYNG, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS

Ms. NORWOOD. Representative Mitchell and members of the committee, the October statistics reflect a substantial deterioration in the labor market. Unemployment rose sharply, reaching 8 percent for the first time since the 1974–75 recession. Only one-third of the 172 industries on the BLS index of diffusion posted job gains. Since July, the comprehensive index of aggregate hours has declined by a whole percent, reflecting declines in the workweek, as well as in employment. The number of persons working part time because their hours were cut back or because they were unable to obtain full-time work reached a record 5 million in October.

The overall jobless rate was up half a point in October from the 7½ percent registered in September. Since July the rate has risen a full percentage point and the number of jobless workers has increased by 1 million to 8½ million over the same time period. The unemployment rate for adult men rose from 5.6 to 6.7 percent, while the rates for adult women and teenagers reached 7 and 20.6 percent, respectively.

Although jobless rates for most worker groups have surpassed the levels reached in the 1980 recession, they have remained below the highs reached during the severe recession in 1975. Among black workers, however, where the job situation has generally been slow to improve after economic downturns, unemployment is at record levels. The jobless rate for black and other minority workers, as a whole, was 15½ percent in October, and for teenagers in this group, 43 percent.

The employment population ratio, that is, the proportion of the population who are employed, continued to trend downward in October. Since July the ratio has dropped seven-tenths of a point to 58 percent. Over the same period, the proportion of adult men with jobs has dropped 1 percentage point, while the ratio for adult women has dropped four-tenths of a point.

The number of payroll jobs has declined by 200,000 in October. Manufacturing jobs were down by an even greater number, with particularly large losses occurring in transportation equipment, primary and fabricated metals, lumber, food, textiles, apparel, and rubber.

The job loss of 85,000 in transportation equipment, however, reflects the cumulative total lost between June and October. The traditional automobile model changeover during the summer months makes seasonally adjusted employment levels difficult to measure. Consequently, data for October more accurately reflect changes

over the whole model changeover period. Construction employment, which has been decreasing since April, dropped 20,000 in October, even after the settlement of a strike that returned about 20,000 workers to their jobs.

In spite of these developments, however, the service producing sector of the economy continues to show some strength particularly in business and health services and in retail trade. Over the past year, the service producing sector has accounted for nearly 1 million of the 1.1 million increase in payroll jobs.

The average work week was down four-tenths of an hour between July and October. The cyclically sensitive factory work week dropped six-tenths of an hour over the same time period, with even greater reduction in the durable goods industries. These negative signals from so many important indicators provide clear evidence of a substantial weakening in the employment situation.

In addition to providing comments on the press release, it has been my custom to inform the committee very briefly on other statistical developments. And I would like to tell you very briefly about two developments regarding the Consumer Price Index.

The first has to do with re-basing. Because of the severe budget constraints under which the Bureau is operating, I have informed the chief statistician of OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs that it will not be possible for BLS this year to carry out, by January 1982, the Government directive to re-base the CPI and PPI to the new U.S. Government 1977 equals 100 reference base. Postponement of this work is required because the cost of both of the direct production work necessary to prepare the data and the information services to explain the change is high. BLS will advise all users of this postponement.

On October 27, I announced the Bureau of Labor Statistics plans to change the home ownership component of the Consumer Price Index from a purchase asset measure to a rental equivalent measure. The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, the CPI-U, will be changed with publication of data for January 1983. The Consumer Price Index for Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, the CPI-W, will be changed with data for January 1985.

There have been a number of developments over the past year or so which I believe indicate that the time for improving the housing component of the CPI has come. I have explained some of this in the rest of the prepared statement, and I would like to submit for the record a copy of the press release that we issued on October 27.

Representative MITCHELL. Without objection, so ordered.

Ms. NORWOOD. My colleagues and I would be happy to try to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Norwood, together with the press releases referred to, follows:]

93-880 0 - 82 - 4

Prepared Statement of Hon. Janet L. Norwood

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am glad to have this opportunity to offer the Joint Economic Committee a few brief comments to supplement our Employment Situation press release, issued this morning at 9 a.m.

The October statistics reflect a substantial deterioration in the labor market. Unemployment rose sharply, reaching 8 percent for the first time since the 1974-75 recession. Only one-third of the 172 industries in the BLS index of diffusion posted job gains. Since July, the comprehensive index of aggregate hours has declined by a full percent, reflecting declines in the workweek as well as in employment. The number of persons working part time because their hours were cut back or because they were unable to obtain full-time work reached a record 5 million in October.

The overall jobless rate was up half a point in October from the 7.5 percent registered in September. Since July, the rate has risen a full percentage point, and the number of jobless workers has increased by 1 million to 8.5 million. Over the same time period, the unemployment rate for adult men rose from 5.6 to 6.7 percent, while the rates for adult women and teenagers reached 7.0 and 20.6 percent, respectively.

Although jobless rates for most worker groups have surpassed the levels reached in the 1980 recession, they have remained below the highs reached during the severe recession in 1975. Among black workers, however, whose jobless situation has generally been slow to improve after economic downturns, unemployment is at record levels. The jobless rate for black and other minority workers as a whole was 15.5 percent in October and for teenagers in this group, 43 percent.

The employment-population ratio (the proportion of the population who are employed) continued to trend downward in October. Since July, the ratio has dropped seven-tenths of a point to 58 percent. Over the same period, the proportion of adult men with jobs has dropped one percentage point, while the ratio for adult women has dropped four-tenths of a point.

The number of payroll jobs declined by 200,000 in October. Manufacturing jobs were down by an even greater number, with particularly large losses occurring in transportation equipment, primary and fabricated metals, lumber, food, textiles, apparel, and rubber.

The job loss of 85,000 in transportation equipment, however, reflects the cumulative total lost between June and October. The traditional automobile model changeover during the summer months makes seasonally-adjusted employment levels difficult to measure. Consequently, data for October more accurately reflect changes over the whole model changeover period. Construction employment, which has been decreasing since April, dropped 20,000 in October even after the settlement of a strike that returned about 20,000 workers to their jobs.

In spite of these developments, however, the service-producing sector of the economy continues to show some strength particularly in business and health services and in retail trade. Over the past year, the service-producing sector has accounted for nearly 1 million of the 1.1 million increase in payroll jobs.

The average workweek was down four-tenths of an hour between July and October. The cyclically-sensitive factory workweek dropped six-tenths of an hour over the same time period, with an even greater reduction in the durable goods industries.

The negative signals from so many important indicators provide clear evidence of a substantial weakening in the employment situation.

Consumer Price Index Developments

In addition to providing comments on the press release, it has been our custom to inform the Committee of significant changes in our other statistical series. I should like to report to you

today briefly on two developments regarding the Consumer Price Index.

Rebasing:

Because of the severe budget constraints under which the Bureau is operating, I have informed the Chief Statistician of OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs that it will not be possible for BLS this year to carry out by January 1982 the Government directive to rebase the CPI and the PPI to the new U.S. Government 1977=100 reference base. Postponement of this work is required because the cost both of the direct production work necessary to prepare the data and the information services to explain the change is high. BLS will advise all users of this postponement.

Homeownership:

On October 27, I announced BLS plans to change the homeownership component of the Consumer Price Index from a purchase asset measure to a rental equivalence measure. The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) will be changed with publication of data for January 1983; the Consumer Price Index for Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) will be changed with data for January 1985. There have been a number of developments over the past year or so which, I believe, indicate that the time for improving the housing component of the CPI has come.

First, important changes have occurred in financial markets. New types of mortgage instruments involving variable rates, shorter financing terms, and other special arrangements have developed so that the standard long-term fixed rate mortgage used in the CPI no

longer seems representative of the mortgage market. Additionally, because of high interest rates and difficulties faced by home buyers in securing bank mortgages, owners who wish to sell their homes are increasingly doing so by providing financing to buyers at rates below those of lending institutions. These kinds of financing arrangements are not captured at all in the CPI data collection process.

Secondly, the house price data used in the CPI, which represents a relatively small and specialized segment of the housing market, continues to present BLS with increasingly serious estimation problems. Development of alternative sources of house price data has had only very limited success.

Further, the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-34) requires use of the CPI-U for escalation of income tax brackets and the personal exemption amount. In my view, this new use of the index underscores the importance of action to ensure that we have a CPI which reflects the experience of consumers to the fullest extent possible.

Finally, public awareness of the issues surrounding the measurement of homeownership costs in the CPI have led a growing number of people to feel that there is something wrong with the index and that it should be fixed. In light of the extensive use of the CPI in our economic system, it is essential that public confidence in it be maintained.

I am submitting, for the record, a statement which provides some background on this decision as well as the specific actions that are to be taken.

My colleagues and I will now be glad to answer any questions you may have.

Unemployment rates by alternative seasonal adjustment methods

Month and year	Unadjusted rate	X-11 ARIMA method						X-11 method (former official method)	Range (cols. 2-8)
		Official	Concurrent	Stable	Total	Residual	12-month extrapolation		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1980									
October	7.1	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	.1
November	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	-
December	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	.1
1981									
January	8.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.4	.2
February	8.0	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.2	.4
March	7.7	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.7	7.3	7.2	.5
April	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	-
May	7.1	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.7	.4
June	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	.2
July	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2	.2
August	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	.2
September	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	-
October	7.5	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	.2

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
November 1981

(1) Unadjusted rate. Unemployment rate not seasonally adjusted.

(2) Official rate (X-11 ARIMA method). The published seasonally adjusted rate. Each of the 3 major labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment and unemployment—for 4 age-sex groups—males and females, ages 16-19 and 20 years and over—are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1967 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (Auto-Regressive, Integrated, Moving Average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X-11 portion of the X-11 ARIMA program. The 4 teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. A prior adjustment for trend is applied to the extended series for adult male unemployment before seasonal adjustment. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 4 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total derived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January-June are computed at the beginning of each year; extrapolated factors for July-December are computed in the middle of the year after the June data become available. Each set of 6-month factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of Employment and Earnings.

(3) Concurrent (X-11 ARIMA method). The procedure for computation of the official rate using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with the X-11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data become available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once each year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For example, the rate for January 1980 would be based, during 1980, on the adjustment of data from the period January 1967 through January 1980. Since the revision pattern and procedure for computation of the rate are identical to the official procedure, the results of this method will be identical to the official rate at the end of each year when the most recent observation is December.

(4) Stable (X-11 ARIMA method). Each of the 12 labor force components is extended using ARIMA models as in the official procedure and then run through the X-11 part of the program using the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year-to-year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components for each month across the entire span of the period adjusted. As in the official procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(5) Total (X-11 ARIMA method). This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and labor force levels are extended with ARIMA models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the X-11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(6) Residual (X-11 ARIMA method). This is another alternative aggregation method, in which total employment and civilian labor force levels are extended using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally adjusted labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived unemployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(7) 12-month extrapolation (X-11 ARIMA method). This approach is the same as the official procedure except that the factors are extrapolated in 12-month intervals. The factors for January-December of the current year are computed at the beginning of the year based on data through the preceding year. The values for January through June of the current year are the same as the official values since they reflect the same factors.

(8) X-11 method (former official method). The procedure for computation of the official rate is used except that the series are not extended with ARIMA models and the factors are projected in 12-month intervals. The standard X-11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

Methods of Adjustment: The X-11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Times Series Staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is described in The X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method, by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12-564E, February 1980.

The standard X-11 method is described in X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, by Julius Shiskin, Alan Young and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

News
United States Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

CONTACT: Kathryn Hoyle
(202) 523-1913

USDL 81-506
FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. (E.S.T.)
Tuesday, October 27, 1981

STATEMENT OF DR. JANET L. NORWOOD
COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS
REGARDING CHANGES IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

I am today providing public notice to all users of the Consumer Price Index that the Bureau of Labor Statistics plans to change the homeownership component of the index to a rental equivalence measure. The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) will be changed with publication of data for January 1983; the Consumer Price Index for Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) will be changed with data for January 1985.

The treatment of owner-occupied housing in the Consumer Price Index has been one of the most widely-discussed issues in economic statistics in recent years. The Bureau of Labor Statistics first called attention to the issue 10 years ago, and, since then, has encouraged public review of alternative approaches to the current treatment while working on a program to improve this component of the CPI. Normally, this work would be concluded as a part of the next revision of the index which, in a usual budget atmosphere, would be planned for implementation beginning 1985 or 1986. However, a number of

things which have occurred during the past year require that the time schedule for improving the housing component of the CPI be shortened.

Background

Important changes have occurred in financial markets. The CPI does not reflect these changes. First, funds available for long-term mortgage commitments have declined sharply. New types of mortgage instruments involving variable rates, shorter financing terms, and other special arrangements have developed so that the standard long-term fixed rate mortgage used in the CPI no longer seems representative of the mortgage market. In fact, some of the new instruments have characteristics, such as variable rates and principal amounts, which make it impossible to use them in computing the CPI since it reflects a long-term mortgage at fixed interest rates. Secondly, because of high interest rates and difficulties faced by home buyers in securing bank mortgages, owners who wish to sell their homes are increasingly doing so by providing financing to buyers at rates below those of lending institutions. These kinds of financing arrangements are not captured at all in the CPI data collection process (see Exhibit 1).

The Bureau of Labor Statistics obtains data on house prices from the Federal Housing Administration. This data base, which represents a relatively small and specialized segment of the housing market, continues to present BLS with increasingly serious estimation problems. BLS has had only very limited success in developing alternative sources of house price data.

The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-34) requires use of the CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for escalation of income tax brackets and the personal exemption amount. The law requires announcement of the new tax brackets in December 1984 based on CPI-U data in the 2 prior years. This is a major new use of the index, a use which will have a broad effect on total Federal Government revenues. A Senate Finance Committee report has estimated that the decrease in Federal revenues as a result of indexation will amount to nearly $13 billion. In my view, this new use of the index underscores the importance of action to ensure that we have a CPI which reflects the experience of consumers to the fullest extent possible.

Increasingly, Members of Congress, the media, and the general public are becoming aware of the issues surrounding the measurement of homeownership costs in the CPI. A growing number of people feel that there is something wrong with the CPI and that it should be fixed. In light of the extensive use of the CPI in our economic system, it is essential that public confidence in it be maintained.

Action Planned

These facts clearly indicate that the time for changing the CPI has come. At the same time, BLS recognizes that it has an obligation to all users to provide substantial advance notice of a major change in the concept and calculation procedure of any important component of the index. I have decided on the following actions:

1. Effective with data for January 1983, the homeownership component of the official CPI-U will be a rental equivalence measure, like the present CPI-U-X1 experimental measure, but with some refinements.
2. Effective with data for January 1985, the CPI-W will be revised to a rental equivalence measure.
3. The new homeownership component will be linked into each CPI at the end of the year preceding the change, i.e., December 1982 for the CPI-U and December 1984 for the CPI-W, in a technical manner similar to that which has been used in previous major revisions of the CPI. In accordance with historical practice, BLS will make available to users after the change in the official indexes calculations based on the current treatment of homeownership for a 6-month overlap period. In the case of the CPI-U, the overlap period will run from January to June 1983; for the CPI-W, the overlap will run from January to June 1985.
4. The Bureau will continue its efforts to improve the rental equivalence measure through refinements in procedures and calculation methods and eventually through supplementation of the rent sample.
5. BLS will cease monthly publication of the CPI experimental alternative homeownership measures at the time the change is made in the official CPI-U.
6. In the interim period, until the CPI-U is officially changed, BLS will give greater prominence to analysis of the CPI-U-X1 in the narrative portion of the CPI press release.

See Exhibit 2 for schedule.

Timing of Changes

There is work currently underway at BLS to improve the method of calculating the rental equivalence measure now used in the CPI-U-X1. This work, which we expect to complete in the latter part of 1982, will improve the accuracy of the rental equivalence measure and provide for its regular calculation within the main CPI processing system. The time required to do this work, the shorter history of the CPI-U, its special uses, together with the requirement for pre-notification of users of major CPI changes, determined the schedule for changing the CPI-U.

The CPI-W is used extensively in escalation agreements in both the private and public sectors, considerably more than is the CPI-U. Some major collective bargaining agreements which use the CPI-W run for as long as 3 years and specify that the parties to the agreements would, in the event the Bureau changed the CPI-W materially, request the BLS to continue to supply the index as it was calculated when the contract was made. In the light of such arrangements and the background of historical practice relating to the CPI-W, I believe that users must be publicly notified substantially in advance of changes planned for the CPI-W so that they have adequate time to adjust to the changes.

Exhibit 1

CPI HOMEOWNERSHIP COMPONENT

	Current Treatment	Rental Equivalence
1. Concept:	Purchase of asset	Purchase of shelter
2. Families covered:	For house price and mortgage interest only those families who in base period purchased house	All families who lived in owned homes during base period; covers the entire stock of owned homes
3. Method of weight derivation:	a) For property taxes, property insurance, home maintenance and repairs: expenditures of all homeowners in base period b) For house price: Total price of house only for those who purchased in base period c) For mortgage interest: Total amount of interest expected to be paid over half the stated life of the mortgage only for those who purchased house in base period	Estimate of rental value of all owner-occupied houses in base period; based on specific question asked in Consumer Expenditure Survey
4. Prices used:	Current monthly prices for each element, including current price of house and current mortgage interest rate (Conventional, FHA and VA)	Current rent paid for homes like those that are owned

Exhibit 2

MAJOR DATES IN CPI CHANGE

January 1982	Publication of CPI for December 1981 - increased prominence for CPI-U, X1 in the text of CPI press release
1982	Work on enhancement of CPI-U, X1 rental equivalence measure
February 1983	Publication of CPI for January 1983 - first publication of CPI-U with rental equivalence homeownership - last publication of CPI experimental measures
July 1983	Publication of CPI for June 1983 - last publication of overlap CPI-U with current homeownership methods
1984	Publication of rental equivalence homeownership with expanded rent sample and improved computation methods
February 1985	Publication of CPI for January 1985 - first publication of CPI-W with rental equivalence homeownership
July 1985	Publication of CPI for June 1985 - last publication of overlap CPI-W with current homeownership method

News
United States Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

Contact: Carol Leon (202) 523-1371
Diane Westcott 523-1944
Kathryn Hoyle (202) 523-1913
523-1208

USDL 81-519
TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS RELEASE IS EMBARGOED UNTIL 9:00 A.M. (EST), FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1981

Advance copies of this release are made available to the press with the explicit understanding that, prior to 9 a.m. Eastern time: (1) Wire services will not move over their wires copy based on information in this release, (2) electronic media will not feed such information to member stations, and (3) representatives of news organizations will not contact anyone outside the Bureau of Labor Statistics to ask questions or solicit comments about information in this release.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: OCTOBER 1981

Unemployment rose sharply in October, and nonfarm payroll employment declined, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. October's unemployment rate was 8.0 percent, up from 7.5 percent in September and the 1981 low of 7.0 percent in July.

Nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--fell by 200,000 in October to 91.7 million. Total employment--derived from the monthly survey of households--was about unchanged at 98.2 million, after declining markedly in September.

Unemployment

The Nation's unemployment rate rose 0.5 percentage point to 8.0 percent in October, higher than the rates of 7.6 percent recorded during the 1980 recession. The number of unemployed persons increased by 550,000 in October to 8.5 million. Though this increase was widespread, it was particularly sharp among adult men, whose jobless rate rose from 6.2 to 6.7 percent. (See table A-1.)

Unemployment rates rose markedly in October for teenagers (20.6 percent), whites (6.9 percent), and full-time workers (7.7 percent). There were small over-the-month increases for adult women (7.0 percent) and black and other workers (15.5 percent), though both groups have had substantial increases since the summer. For the second straight month, a sizeable rise in unemployment took place among blue-collar workers, whose October rate of 11.0 percent was at its highest point this year but still slightly below 1980 highs. In a related development, there

were marked over-the-month increases in joblessness for workers in the construction and manufacturing industries. (See tables A-2 and A-5.)

The over-the-month rise in the number of unemployed resulted from increases in both the number of persons on layoff and those returning to the labor force after a period of absence (reentrants to the labor force). Because of the substantial increase in the number of newly unemployed workers (less than 5 weeks), the median duration of unemployment declined from 7.0 to 6.7 weeks in October. (See tables A-7 and A-6.)

The number of nonfarm workers on part-time schedules for economic reasons (sometimes termed the "partially unemployed") rose by nearly half a million to a record 5.0 million in October.

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

Category	Quarterly averages			Monthly data			
	1980	1981		1981			Sept.-Oct. change
	III	II	III	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA							
	Thousands of persons						
Civilian labor force	104,982	106,768	106,434	106,602	106,236	106,736	500
Total employment	97,061	98,868	98,725	98,944	98,270	98,217	-53
Unemployment	7,921	7,900	7,709	7,657	7,966	8,520	554
Not in labor force	59,493	59,377	60,274	60,093	60,648	60,359	-289
Discouraged workers	961	1,018	1,050	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:							
All workers	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.5	8.0	0.5
Adult men	6.6	6.1	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.7	0.5
Adult women	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.8	7.0	0.2
Teenagers	18.4	19.2	18.7	18.8	19.3	20.6	1.3
White	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.5	6.9	0.4
Black and other	13.9	13.7	14.6	15.0	15.1	15.5	0.4
Hispanic origin	10.8	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.3	10.9	1.6
Full-time workers	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.7	7.2	7.7	0.5
ESTABLISHMENT DATA							
	Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm payroll employment	90,213	91,546	91,910p	91,901	91,948p	91,743p	-205p
Goods-producing industries	25,306	25,741	25,932p	25,931	25,925p	25,632p	-293p
Service-producing industries	64,907	65,805	65,978p	65,970	66,023p	66,111p	88p
	Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm	35.2	35.3	35.1p	35.2	34.9p	34.9p	0p
Manufacturing	39.4	40.2	39.8p	40.0	39.3p	39.4p	0.1p
Manufacturing overtime	2.6	3.0	2.9p	3.0	2.6p	2.7p	0.1p

p=preliminary. N.A.=not available.

Over the past 2 months, their total has risen by 840,000, with substantial increases posted among both those whose full-time workweek was reduced and persons working part time because they couldn't find full-time jobs. (See table A-3.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force

Following a drop of nearly 700,000 in September, total employment was unchanged in October at 98.2 million, as a decline among adult men and teenagers was offset by an increase among adult women. Virtually all of the August-September employment decline took place among women. The overall employment-population ratio was 58.0 percent in October, its lowest level in almost 4 years. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

The civilian labor force rose by 500,000 to 106.7 million in October, with the entire increase taking place among adult women. Their participation rate, which had declined substantially the month before, moved back up to 52.3 percent.

The labor force rose by 1.5 million over the past year, a somewhat slower pace than in recent times. Increases occurred among adult women (1.4 million) and adult men (600,000), while the number of teenage workers decreased by nearly 500,000. The teenage reduction stemmed from both a declining population and reduced participation. In line with recent trends, the participation rate of adult women was up by almost a full percentage point over the year, while that of adult men declined.

Industry Payroll Employment

Total nonagricultural payroll employment declined by 200,000 over the month to 91.7 million in October. Following 2 months of little change in the number of payroll jobs, the October drop was the first decrease since July 1980. Employment declines were pervasive, as gains were registered in only one-third of the 172 industries comprising the BLS diffusion index of private nonfarm employment. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

The largest employment drop in October was in manufacturing, which declined by 275,000. Like total payroll employment, factory employment had held fairly steady during the prior 2-month period. Two-thirds of the over-the-month decrease took place in the durable goods industries, especially in transportation equipment, primary and fabricated metals, electrical equipment, and lumber and wood products. The sharp cutback in transportation equipment

jobs--85,000--actually represented a cumulation of job losses since June. A seasonally-adjusted estimate of these losses could not be made in the intervening months because of the traditional changeover to the automobile industry's new model year. Among the nondurable goods industries, large employment declines occurred over the month in food processing, textiles, apparel, and rubber and plastic products.

Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, construction jobs dropped by 20,000, but the decline would have been larger were it not for the settlement of a strike. Mining employment was virtually unchanged, after posting substantial gains during the summer months.

The service-producing sector as a whole registered an advance of 90,000, although sizeable gains took place only in the services industry and retail trade. The services industry has posted monthly increases continually for 6 years.

Over the past 12 months, the number of nonfarm payroll jobs increased by 1.1 million. Nearly 1 million of this increase occurred in the service-producing sector.

Hours of Work

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls, at 34.9 hours in October, failed to return to the August level following a decline of 0.3 hour in September that was due, at least in part, to the occurrence of the Labor Day holiday in the survey's reference week. The manufacturing workweek edged up by 0.1 hour in October to 39.4 hours, following a 0.7-hour decline in September. Over the 2-month period, hours declined in every manufacturing industry. Factory overtime, at 2.7 hours in October, increased by 0.1 hour over the month but was down 0.3 hour over the 2-month period. (See table B-2.)

Reflecting the October reduction in employment, the index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls--a comprehensive measure of employment and hours effects--dropped by 0.3 percent in October to 108.3 (1977=100). The decline in the index has been continuous since July, totaling 1.0 percent over the 3-month period. The manufacturing index fell by 3.7 percent over the same time span. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Because weekly hours were unchanged in October, both average hourly and weekly earnings posted the same over-the-month change--an increase of 0.3 percent, seasonally adjusted. Before

adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings moved up 2 cents in October to $7.41, 56 cents above the year-earlier level. Average weekly earnings, at $259.35 in October, were up 70 cents over the month and $17.54 over the year. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 141.6 (1977=100) after seasonal adjustment in October, an increase of 0.2 percent over the previous month. For the 12 months ended in October, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 8.4 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI decreased 1.4 percent during the 12-month period ended in September. (See table B-4.)

Revisions to Household Data Series

Effective with data for January 1982, population counts derived from the 1980 Decennial Census will be introduced into the estimation procedures used in the Current Population Survey. Data for 1980 and 1981 will be revised based on the new census population estimates. Provisional adjustments in the major data series for 1979 back to 1970 will also be made and will be introduced with the release of January 1982 data.

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes approximately 166,000 establishments employing about 35 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

Coverage, definitions and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons.

People are classified as *unemployed*, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unemployed are persons not looking for work because they were laid off and waiting to be recalled and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

The *civilian labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the civilian labor force. Table A-4 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1, and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The official unemployment rate is U-5.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricultural firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

---The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers;

---The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

---The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

---The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over a course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or

increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the civilian labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted employment components and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the official unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the civilian labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. The January revision is applied to data that have been published over the previous 5 years. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At the 90-percent level of confidence--the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses--the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 279,000; for total unemployment it is 194,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .24 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.06 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for $3.25 per issue or $28.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, P, Q, and R of that publication.

Table A-1. Employment status of the population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1980	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981
TOTAL									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	167,005	169,049	169,252	167,005	168,680	168,685	168,855	169,044	169,252
Armed Forces[1]	2,121	2,165	2,158	2,121	2,131	2,139	2,160	2,165	2,158
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	164,884	166,884	167,095	164,884	166,549	166,546	166,695	166,880	167,095
Civilian labor force	105,415	105,964	106,926	105,167	106,176	106,464	106,502	106,236	106,736
Participation rate	63.9	63.5	64.0	63.8	63.8	63.9	64.0	63.7	63.9
Employed	97,933	98,277	98,902	97,206	98,392	98,962	98,944	98,273	98,217
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.6	58.1	58.4	58.2	58.4	58.7	58.6	58.1	58.0
Agriculture	3,501	3,551	3,517	3,319	3,265	3,258	3,370	3,310	3,337
Nonagricultural industries	94,431	94,726	95,385	93,887	95,127	95,704	95,574	94,959	94,880
Unemployed	7,482	7,687	8,024	7,961	7,784	7,502	7,557	7,966	8,520
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.5	8.0
Not in labor force	59,469	60,920	60,169	59,717	60,173	60,082	60,093	60,644	60,359
Men, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	80,000	80,955	81,051	80,000	80,687	80,783	80,863	80,955	81,051
Armed Forces[1]	1,956	1,983	1,976	1,956	1,953	1,960	1,980	1,983	1,976
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	78,044	78,972	79,075	78,044	78,734	78,823	78,884	78,972	79,075
Civilian labor force	60,135	60,283	60,483	60,379	60,335	60,473	60,584	60,499	60,734
Participation rate	77.1	76.3	76.4	77.4	76.6	76.7	76.8	76.9	76.8
Employed	56,125	56,406	56,269	55,881	56,026	56,494	56,368	56,349	56,046
Employment-population ratio[2]	70.2	69.7	69.4	69.9	69.4	69.9	69.7	69.6	69.1
Unemployed	4,009	3,877	4,174	4,498	4,309	3,979	4,216	4,149	4,688
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.4	6.9	7.4	7.1	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	71,661	72,798	72,915	71,661	72,674	72,586	72,687	72,798	72,915
Armed Forces[1]	1,674	1,713	1,707	1,674	1,686	1,692	1,709	1,713	1,707
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	69,987	71,086	71,208	69,987	70,988	70,894	70,978	71,086	71,208
Civilian labor force	55,480	55,943	56,065	55,495	55,876	55,957	56,045	56,063	56,100
Participation rate	79.3	78.7	78.7	79.3	78.9	78.9	79.0	78.9	78.8
Employed	52,364	52,892	52,733	51,963	52,451	52,811	52,724	52,608	52,327
Employment-population ratio[2]	73.1	72.7	72.3	72.5	72.4	72.8	72.5	72.3	71.6
Agriculture	2,459	2,477	2,495	2,351	2,320	2,329	2,402	2,343	2,368
Nonagricultural industries	49,905	50,415	50,239	49,612	50,131	50,482	50,323	50,264	49,939
Unemployed	3,116	3,051	3,332	3,532	3,425	3,147	3,321	3,455	3,773
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.1	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7
Women, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	87,006	88,094	88,201	87,006	87,793	87,901	87,991	88,094	88,201
Armed Forces[1]	165	182	181	165	178	179	180	182	181
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	86,841	87,912	88,020	86,841	87,616	87,723	87,811	87,912	88,020
Civilian labor force	45,280	45,681	46,482	44,788	45,842	45,991	46,018	45,537	46,022
Participation rate	52.1	52.0	52.8	51.6	52.3	52.4	52.4	51.8	52.3
Employed	41,807	41,871	42,633	41,325	42,366	42,467	42,577	41,920	42,171
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.1	47.5	48.3	47.5	48.3	48.3	48.4	47.6	47.8
Unemployed	3,473	3,810	3,850	3,463	3,475	3,524	3,441	3,617	3,851
Unemployment rate	7.7	8.3	8.3	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.9	8.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	78,860	80,122	80,248	78,860	79,766	79,889	79,999	80,122	80,248
Armed Forces[1]	137	154	154	137	149	150	151	154	154
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	78,723	79,968	80,095	78,723	79,617	79,739	79,848	79,968	80,095
Civilian labor force	41,097	41,719	42,515	40,486	41,743	41,879	41,857	41,395	41,911
Participation rate	52.2	52.2	53.1	51.4	52.4	52.5	52.4	51.8	52.3
Employed	38,218	38,728	39,487	37,754	39,011	39,082	39,155	38,576	38,958
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.6	48.3	49.2	47.9	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.1	48.5
Agriculture	655	680	661	576	562	575	601	603	583
Nonagricultural industries	37,664	38,049	38,836	37,178	38,449	38,507	38,554	37,973	38,376
Unemployed	2,779	2,991	3,018	2,732	2,731	2,797	2,701	2,819	2,953
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.0
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	16,484	16,129	16,089	16,484	16,240	16,210	16,169	16,129	16,089
Armed Forces[1]	309	298	297	309	296	297	300	298	297
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	16,174	15,831	15,792	16,174	15,944	15,913	15,869	15,831	15,792
Civilian labor force	8,837	8,302	8,345	9,186	8,558	8,628	8,700	8,778	8,724
Participation rate	54.6	52.4	52.8	56.8	53.7	54.2	54.8	55.4	55.2
Employed	7,250	6,657	6,671	7,486	6,930	7,069	7,065	7,086	6,931
Employment-population ratio[2]	44.8	41.3	41.5	45.4	42.7	43.6	43.7	43.9	43.1
Agriculture	388	394	361	392	383	354	368	368	366
Nonagricultural industries	6,862	6,262	6,311	7,097	6,547	6,715	6,697	6,722	6,565
Unemployed	1,588	1,646	1,674	1,697	1,628	1,559	1,635	1,692	1,793
Unemployment rate	18.0	19.8	20.1	18.5	19.0	18.1	18.8	19.3	20.6

[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population (including Armed Forces).

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-2. Employment status of the population by race, sex, and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1980	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981
WHITE									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	145,848	147,374	147,524	145,848	146,951	147,105	147,232	147,374	147,524
Armed Forces[1]	1,638	1,659	1,654	1,638	1,635	1,641	1,657	1,659	1,654
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	144,211	145,715	145,871	144,211	145,316	145,464	145,575	145,715	145,871
Civilian labor force	92,679	93,154	93,957	92,516	93,464	93,767	93,789	93,355	93,845
Participation rate	64.3	63.9	64.4	64.2	64.3	64.5	64.4	64.1	64.3
Employed	86,936	87,320	87,894	86,371	87,500	87,979	88,046	87,329	87,344
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.6	59.3	59.6	59.2	59.5	59.8	59.8	59.3	59.2
Unemployed	5,743	5,835	6,063	6,145	5,964	5,787	5,743	6,026	6,501
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.5	6.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	49,407	49,803	49,869	49,461	49,878	49,952	49,898	49,888	49,932
Participation rate	79.8	79.3	79.3	79.8	79.7	79.7	79.5	79.4	79.4
Employed	46,971	47,467	47,312	46,660	47,217	47,501	47,338	47,231	46,983
Employment-population ratio[2]	74.3	74.0	73.7	73.8	73.9	74.2	73.9	73.6	73.1
Unemployed	2,436	2,336	2,557	2,801	2,661	2,451	2,561	2,658	2,949
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.7	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	35,356	35,891	36,627	34,883	35,980	36,106	36,047	35,643	36,180
Participation rate	51.5	51.6	52.5	50.8	51.9	52.0	51.8	51.2	51.9
Employed	33,283	33,704	34,398	32,845	33,935	34,011	34,087	33,603	33,990
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.4	48.3	49.3	47.8	48.9	48.9	49.0	48.2	48.7
Unemployed	2,073	2,187	2,229	2,038	2,045	2,095	1,960	2,040	2,190
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.7	6.1
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	7,916	7,460	7,461	8,172	7,606	7,709	7,843	7,823	7,733
Participation rate	58.1	56.2	56.4	60.0	56.8	57.7	58.9	59.0	58.4
Employed	6,682	6,149	6,184	6,866	6,348	6,467	6,621	6,495	6,371
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.2	45.5	45.9	49.6	46.6	47.6	48.9	48.1	47.3
Unemployed	1,234	1,311	1,276	1,306	1,258	1,242	1,222	1,328	1,362
Unemployment rate	15.6	17.6	17.1	16.0	16.5	16.1	15.6	17.0	17.6
Men	16.8	17.1	16.9	17.3	17.5	16.1	16.1	17.2	17.5
Women	14.2	18.1	17.3	14.5	15.5	16.2	15.0	16.8	17.7
BLACK AND OTHER									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	21,157	21,675	21,728	21,157	21,529	21,579	21,623	21,675	21,728
Armed Forces[1]	483	506	504	483	496	498	503	506	504
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	20,673	21,169	21,224	20,673	21,033	21,081	21,120	21,169	21,224
Civilian labor force	12,736	12,810	12,969	12,686	12,741	12,658	12,793	12,872	12,913
Participation rate	61.6	60.5	61.1	61.4	60.6	60.0	60.6	60.8	60.8
Employed	10,997	10,957	11,008	10,884	10,928	10,939	10,877	10,924	10,905
Employment-population ratio[2]	52.0	50.6	50.7	51.4	50.8	50.7	50.3	50.4	50.2
Unemployed	1,739	1,853	1,961	1,802	1,813	1,719	1,916	1,948	2,008
Unemployment rate	13.7	14.5	15.1	14.2	14.2	13.6	15.0	15.1	15.5
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,073	6,140	6,197	6,030	6,046	6,028	6,136	6,170	6,157
Participation rate	75.5	74.3	74.8	75.0	73.7	73.3	74.5	74.7	74.3
Employed	5,393	5,425	5,422	5,300	5,288	5,326	5,373	5,366	5,337
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.1	62.7	62.5	63.0	61.6	61.9	62.3	62.0	61.5
Unemployed	680	714	775	730	758	702	763	804	820
Unemployment rate	11.2	11.6	12.5	12.1	12.5	11.6	12.4	13.0	13.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,741	5,828	5,888	5,648	5,759	5,729	5,751	5,767	5,787
Participation rate	57.0	56.3	56.7	56.1	56.1	55.6	55.7	55.7	55.8
Employed	5,035	5,026	5,100	4,953	5,065	5,040	5,012	4,976	5,015
Employment-population ratio[2]	49.8	48.3	48.9	49.0	49.1	48.8	48.4	47.9	48.1
Unemployed	706	804	788	695	694	689	739	793	772
Unemployment rate	12.3	13.8	13.4	12.3	12.0	12.0	12.8	13.7	13.3
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	922	842	885	1,008	936	901	906	935	970
Participation rate	36.0	32.9	34.5	39.4	36.5	35.2	35.4	36.5	37.9
Employed	568	508	487	631	575	573	492	588	554
Employment-population ratio[2]	21.6	19.2	18.5	24.0	21.9	21.8	18.7	22.2	21.1
Unemployed	353	334	398	377	361	328	414	351	416
Unemployment rate	38.3	39.7	45.0	37.4	38.6	36.4	45.7	37.5	42.9
Men	38.4	36.3	40.5	38.2	39.4	38.6	47.1	36.3	39.9
Women	38.3	43.3	49.1	36.4	37.7	33.8	44.0	38.9	45.7

[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population (including Armed Forces).

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1980	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total employed, 16 years and over	97,933	98,902	97,206	98,392	98,962	98,948	98,270	98,217
Married men, spouse present	38,482	38,402	38,142	38,216	38,283	38,315	38,169	38,059
Married women, spouse present	23,550	23,937	22,993	23,763	23,820	23,683	23,176	23,399
Women who maintain families	6,724	6,967	6,701	6,921	6,847	6,895	6,915	6,947
OCCUPATION								
White-collar workers	51,329	52,271	51,101	51,959	51,857	52,123	51,826	52,104
Professional and technical	15,391	16,485	15,780	16,057	15,966	16,299	16,254	16,347
Managers and administrators, except farm	11,013	11,411	10,979	11,174	11,418	11,217	11,341	11,434
Sales workers	6,304	6,262	6,277	6,840	6,220	6,369	6,295	6,225
Clerical workers	18,121	18,153	18,065	18,288	18,254	18,238	17,937	18,099
Blue-collar workers	30,841	30,531	30,521	30,922	31,038	31,113	30,627	30,222
Craft and kindred workers	12,595	12,233	12,485	12,482	12,575	12,508	12,202	12,124
Operatives, except transport	10,418	10,370	10,210	10,550	10,567	10,501	10,334	10,187
Transport equipment operatives	3,471	3,569	3,443	3,425	3,481	3,499	3,453	3,530
Nonfarm laborers	4,358	4,359	4,383	4,466	4,415	4,605	4,649	4,381
Service workers	12,889	13,203	12,891	12,930	13,284	13,002	13,093	13,231
Farm workers	2,873	2,897	2,735	2,648	2,689	2,732	2,717	2,752
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER								
Agriculture								
Wage and salary workers	1,408	1,511	1,363	1,377	1,457	1,472	1,416	1,470
Self-employed workers	1,720	1,700	1,640	1,657	1,568	1,629	1,649	1,616
Unpaid family workers	373	306	325	258	235	250	254	264
Nonagricultural industries								
Wage and salary workers	87,050	87,923	86,587	87,734	88,291	88,189	87,457	87,556
Government	15,814	15,348	15,597	15,660	15,349	15,140	15,111	15,151
Private industries	71,236	72,575	70,990	72,074	72,942	73,048	72,346	72,405
Private households	1,182	1,147	1,146	1,146	1,211	1,236	1,052	1,114
Other industries	70,054	71,428	69,846	71,128	71,731	71,812	71,294	71,291
Self-employed workers	6,995	7,047	7,005	7,005	6,886	6,942	7,093	7,033
Unpaid family workers	366	416	417	269	389	378	392	448
PERSONS AT WORK[1]								
Nonagricultural industries	90,269	91,114	88,488	89,625	90,837	89,823	88,886	89,448
Full-time schedules	73,368	73,486	72,071	73,115	74,232	72,932	72,192	72,187
Part time for economic reasons	3,816	4,589	4,220	3,798	4,225	4,187	4,537	5,026
Usually work full time	1,469	1,750	1,685	1,367	1,632	1,654	1,675	2,023
Usually work part time	2,347	2,799	2,535	2,431	2,593	2,533	2,862	3,003
Part time for noneconomic reasons	13,065	13,079	12,197	12,713	12,380	12,704	12,157	12,235

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

Table A-4. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1980		1981			1981		
	III	IV	I	II	III	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.1
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force 25 years and over	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.8
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time labor force	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.7	7.2	7.7
U-5 Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (official measure)	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.5	8.0
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.6	10.4
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.2	10.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-5. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rate					
	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1980	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total, 16 years and over	7,961	8,529	7.6	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.5	8.0
Men, 20 years and over	3,532	3,773	6.4	6.1	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7
Women, 20 years and over	2,732	2,953	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.0
Both sexes, 16-19 years	1,697	1,793	18.5	19.0	18.1	18.8	19.1	20.6
Married men, spouse present	1,840	1,697	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.7
Married women, spouse present	1,455	1,522	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.9	6.1
Women who maintain families	535	593	10.2	10.6	11.5	9.8	10.6	10.7
Full-time workers	6,559	7,029	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.7
Part-time workers	1,391	1,463	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.7	9.5	9.5
Labor force time lost[1]	--	--	8.4	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.5	9.1
OCCUPATION[2]								
White-collar workers	2,073	2,241	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1
Professional and technical	425	429	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.6
Managers and administrators, except farm	261	322	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
Sales workers	300	324	4.6	4.1	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.9
Clerical workers	1,067	1,166	4.8	5.3	5.7	5.6	6.7	6.1
Blue-collar workers	3,708	3,725	10.8	9.8	9.4	9.3	10.2	11.0
Craft and kindred workers	950	1,118	7.1	7.2	6.7	6.9	7.6	8.4
Operatives, except transport	1,557	1,492	12.2	11.0	11.1	11.0	11.5	12.8
Transport equipment operatives	408	301	10.6	8.4	6.9	7.9	8.9	7.9
Nonfarm laborers	793	814	15.3	14.8	14.2	12.9	14.6	15.7
Service workers	1,167	1,354	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.9	6.9	9.3
Farm workers	126	177	4.4	6.0	4.5	5.6	4.7	6.1
INDUSTRY[3]								
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers[3]	6,039	6,399	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.6	8.1
Construction	742	914	14.6	16.6	15.0	16.7	16.9	18.0
Manufacturing	2,111	1,963	9.2	7.6	7.3	7.0	7.8	8.6
Durable goods	1,311	1,190	9.5	7.4	7.3	6.4	7.6	8.6
Nondurable goods	800	773	8.9	7.8	7.3	7.9	8.0	8.6
Transportation and public utilities	295	266	5.3	4.7	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.6
Wholesale and retail trade	1,503	1,652	7.8	7.5	7.9	7.8	8.6	8.3
Finance and service industries	1,307	1,511	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	6.3
Government workers	715	723	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6
Agricultural wage and salary workers	170	226	11.1	13.1	10.3	12.6	13.6	13.3

[1] Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

[2] Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed persons, whereas that by industry covers only unemployed wage and salary workers.

[3] Includes mining, not shown separately.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1980	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981
DURATION								
Less than 5 weeks	3,087	3,521	3,186	3,172	3,187	3,161	3,383	3,652
5 to 14 weeks	2,338	2,449	2,303	2,166	2,196	2,365	2,489	2,605
15 weeks and over	2,958	2,853	2,242	2,315	2,100	2,194	2,232	2,251
15 to 26 weeks	1,989	1,317	1,256	1,295	1,068	1,059	1,251	1,156
27 weeks and over	969	1,536	1,036	1,110	1,032	1,135	1,061	1,095
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.9	11.4	11.1	11.2	10.9	11.5	11.7	11.7
Median duration, in weeks	6.8	6.2	7.5	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.7
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	41.3	41.9	39.9	40.4	42.6	41.0	41.8	42.9
5 to 14 weeks	31.2	29.5	31.1	30.1	29.3	30.5	30.8	30.6
15 weeks and over	27.5	25.6	28.9	29.5	28.1	28.5	27.4	26.5
15 to 26 weeks	18.6	12.7	17.1	15.4	14.3	13.6	14.3	13.6
27 weeks and over	11.0	12.9	13.9	14.1	11.9	14.7	13.1	12.9

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1980	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED								
Lost last job	3,606	3,887	4,248	4,214	3,691	3,929	4,338	4,822
On layoff	1,219	1,181	1,692	1,367	1,178	1,265	1,412	1,607
Other job losers	2,467	2,706	2,548	2,852	2,513	2,724	2,925	2,815
Left last job	913	1,007	870	863	898	838	889	962
Reentered labor force	2,092	2,239	2,013	1,955	2,022	1,939	1,949	2,172
Seeking first job	791	892	880	956	873	944	953	987
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	49.3	48.4	53.0	52.8	49.3	51.4	53.4	51.6
On layoff	16.3	14.7	21.1	17.1	15.7	15.7	17.4	18.8
Other job losers	33.0	33.7	31.8	35.7	33.6	35.6	36.0	33.0
Job leavers	12.2	12.5	10.9	10.8	12.0	11.0	10.9	11.3
Reentrants	28.0	27.9	25.2	24.5	27.0	25.4	24.0	25.4
New entrants	10.6	11.1	11.0	12.0	11.7	12.3	11.7	11.6
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE								
Job losers	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.1
Job leavers	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9
Reentrants	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0
New entrants	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.9	.9	.9

Table A-8. Unemployment by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1980	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981
Total, 16 years and over	7,961	8,520	7.6	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.9
16 to 24 years	3,610	3,785	14.6	14.6	13.7	14.1	14.7	15.0
16 to 19 years	1,697	1,793	18.5	19.0	18.1	18.8	19.3	20.0
16 to 17 years	781	732	20.9	22.6	19.3	20.5	21.2	21.4
18 to 19 years	909	1,053	16.7	17.3	17.7	17.4	18.1	19.3
20 to 24 years	1,913	1,992	12.3	12.1	11.3	11.8	12.1	12.1
25 years and over	4,368	4,743	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.8
25 to 54 years	3,885	4,163	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.8	6.2
55 years and over	494	578	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.9
Men, 16 years and over	4,498	4,688	7.4	7.1	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.7
16 to 24 years	2,116	2,073	16.0	15.3	13.8	15.2	15.2	16.0
16 to 19 years	966	915	19.8	19.8	18.4	19.7	19.1	19.7
16 to 17 years	442	388	21.8	24.4	19.8	21.9	21.2	20.8
18 to 19 years	516	523	18.1	18.1	17.8	18.1	18.1	19.1
20 to 24 years	1,150	1,158	13.8	12.8	11.1	12.7	13.6	13.9
25 years and over	2,398	2,624	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.5
25 to 54 years	2,121	2,295	5.6	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.9
55 years and over	300	339	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.9
Women, 16 years and over	3,463	3,831	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.9	8.2
16 to 24 years	1,494	1,712	13.0	13.7	13.6	13.4	14.2	14.1
16 to 19 years	731	878	17.0	18.2	17.7	17.6	19.3	21.1
16 to 17 years	339	344	19.8	20.6	18.7	19.3	21.1	22.4
18 to 19 years	391	530	15.1	16.4	17.5	16.8	18.1	20.6
20 to 24 years	763	834	10.6	11.2	11.1	10.8	11.2	11.1
25 years and over	1,970	2,120	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.9	6.3
25 to 54 years	1,764	1,868	6.4	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.3	6.7
55 years and over	194	239	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.6	4.3	4.1

Table A-8. Employment status of the black and Hispanic-origin population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1980	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981
BLACK[1]								
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,545	17,923	17,545	17,795	17,828	17,852	17,886	17,923
Civilian labor force	10,748	10,977	10,701	10,751	10,654	10,764	10,900	10,920
Participation rate	61.3	61.2	61.0	60.4	59.8	60.3	60.9	60.9
Employed	9,169	9,186	9,070	9,084	9,118	9,016	9,119	9,092
Unemployed	1,579	1,790	1,631	1,667	1,536	1,748	1,781	1,828
Unemployment rate	14.7	16.3	15.2	15.5	14.4	16.2	16.3	16.7
Not in labor force	6,797	6,946	6,844	7,044	7,174	7,088	6,986	7,003
HISPANIC ORIGIN[2]								
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,759	9,189	8,759	8,915	8,950	9,050	9,098	9,189
Civilian labor force	5,596	5,863	5,589	5,658	5,656	5,663	5,757	5,878
Participation rate	63.9	63.8	63.8	63.5	63.2	62.6	63.3	64.0
Employed	5,047	5,280	4,992	5,078	5,096	5,116	5,224	5,238
Unemployed	549	584	597	580	559	549	533	640
Unemployment rate	9.8	10.0	10.7	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.3	10.9
Not in labor force	3,162	3,326	3,170	3,257	3,294	3,385	3,341	3,311

[1] Data relate to black workers only. In the 1970 census, they constituted about 89 percent of the "black and other" population group.

[2] Data on persons of Hispanic ethnicity are collected independently of racial data. In the 1970 census, approximately 88 percent of their population was white.

Table A-10. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981
VETERANS										
Total, 25 years and over	8,368	8,616	7,953	8,180	7,548	7,678	405	502	5.1	6.1
25 to 29 years	7,318	7,314	7,030	7,044	6,655	6,589	375	455	5.3	6.5
25 to 29 years	1,640	1,621	1,545	1,342	1,396	1,198	149	144	9.6	10.7
30 to 34 years	3,555	3,231	3,435	3,109	3,275	2,933	160	176	4.7	5.7
35 to 39 years	2,123	2,662	2,050	2,593	1,984	2,458	66	135	3.2	5.2
40 years and over	1,050	1,302	923	1,136	893	1,089	30	47	3.3	4.1
NONVETERANS										
Total, 25 to 39 years	15,736	16,614	15,006	15,768	14,185	14,847	861	921	5.7	5.8
25 to 29 years	7,284	7,990	6,828	7,059	6,328	6,550	500	509	7.3	7.2
30 to 34 years	4,738	5,379	4,534	5,148	4,301	4,890	233	258	5.1	5.0
35 to 39 years	3,792	3,745	3,644	3,561	3,516	3,407	128	154	3.5	4.3

NOTE: Vietnam-era veterans are males who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are males who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 25 to 39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population. Data for 20-to-24-year-old veterans are no longer shown on the table, because the group is rapidly disappearing (into the 25-29 age category) and the numbers remaining are not large enough to warrant their continued publication.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-11. Employment status of the noninstitutional population for the ten largest States

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[2]			Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1980	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	17,208	17,493	17,521	17,208	17,417	17,444	17,466	17,493	17,521
Civilian labor force	11,252	11,321	11,483	11,246	11,324	11,340	11,397	11,348	11,488
Employed	10,492	10,532	10,607	10,441	10,567	10,521	10,629	10,528	10,556
Unemployed	760	788	876	805	757	819	768	820	932
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.0	7.6	7.2	6.7	7.2	6.7	7.2	8.1
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	7,026	7,207	7,225	7,026	7,159	7,175	7,189	7,207	7,225
Civilian labor force	3,935	4,135	4,192	3,933	4,070	4,125	4,165	4,131	4,198
Employed	3,657	3,803	3,864	3,681	3,824	3,880	3,900	3,829	3,893
Unemployed	278	332	328	252	246	245	265	302	305
Unemployment rate	7.1	8.0	7.8	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.4	7.3	7.3
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	8,340	8,386	8,391	8,340	8,374	8,379	8,381	8,386	8,391
Civilian labor force	5,507	5,492	5,560	5,471	5,505	5,530	5,544	5,520	5,519
Employed	5,014	5,054	5,110	4,964	5,080	5,117	5,076	5,057	5,060
Unemployed	493	438	451	507	425	413	468	463	459
Unemployment rate	9.0	8.0	8.1	9.3	7.7	7.5	8.4	8.4	8.3
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	4,427	4,461	4,464	4,427	4,452	4,455	4,457	4,461	4,464
Civilian labor force	2,965	2,950	3,043	2,988	2,928	2,966	2,992	2,962	3,060
Employed	2,798	2,757	2,831	2,792	2,749	2,771	2,785	2,773	2,819
Unemployed	167	193	212	196	179	195	207	189	241
Unemployment rate	5.6	6.5	7.0	6.6	6.1	6.6	6.9	6.4	7.9
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	6,824	6,888	6,895	6,824	6,870	6,878	6,882	6,888	6,895
Civilian labor force	4,293	4,374	4,438	4,303	4,415	4,423	4,456	4,388	4,445
Employed	3,762	3,906	3,926	3,718	3,946	3,923	3,963	3,874	3,882
Unemployed	532	469	512	585	469	500	493	514	563
Unemployment rate	12.4	10.7	11.5	13.6	10.6	11.3	11.1	11.7	12.7
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	5,579	5,622	5,627	5,579	5,611	5,615	5,618	5,622	5,627
Civilian labor force	3,576	3,475	3,566	3,569	3,573	3,556	3,520	3,497	3,566
Employed	3,343	3,256	3,337	3,310	3,322	3,342	3,282	3,265	3,312
Unemployed	234	219	229	259	251	214	238	232	254
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.3	6.4	7.3	7.0	6.0	6.8	6.6	7.1
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	13,326	13,338	13,342	13,326	13,336	13,339	13,337	13,338	13,342
Civilian labor force	7,920	7,855	7,887	7,995	8,015	7 963	7,931	7,962	7,965
Employed	7,343	7,311	7,357	7,395	7,377	,361	7,370	7,417	7,412
Unemployed	577	544	530	600	638	602	561	545	553
Unemployment rate	7.3	6.9	6.7	7.5	8.0	7.6	7.1	6.8	6.9
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	8,000	8,049	8,055	8,000	8,037	8,042	8,045	8,049	8,055
Civilian labor force	5,208	5,106	5,112	5,138	5,125	5,144	5,111	5,048	5,051
Employed	4,774	4,593	4,607	4,682	4,719	4,686	4,624	4,528	4,524
Unemployed	433	511	505	456	406	458	487	520	527
Unemployment rate	8.3	10.0	9.9	8.9	7.9	8.9	9.5	10.3	10.4
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	8,970	9,009	9,015	8,970	8,999	9,004	9,005	9,009	9,015
Civilian labor force	5,447	5,394	5,472	5,423	5,399	5,474	5,485	5,405	5,443
Employed	5,031	4,953	5,005	5,003	4,913	5,042	5,070	4,962	4,973
Unemployed	416	441	467	420	486	432	415	443	470
Unemployment rate	7.6	8.2	8.5	7.7	9.0	7.9	7.6	8.2	8.6
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	9,805	9,993	10,012	9,805	9,942	9,960	9,976	9,993	10,012
Civilian labor force	6,500	6,722	6,726	6,468	6,675	6,646	6,623	6,723	6,713
Employed	6,205	6,368	6,416	6,141	6,232	6,307	6,271	6,349	6,370
Unemployed	294	355	311	327	443	339	354	374	343
Unemployment rate	4.5	5.3	4.6	5.1	6.6	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.1

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1980	Aug. 1981	Sept. p 1981	Oct. p 1981	Oct. 1980	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. p 1981	Oct. p 1981
Total	91,244	91,598	92,079	92,332	90,668	91,615	91,881	91,901	91,948	91,743
Goods-producing	25,888	26,221	26,283	25,993	25,521	25,816	25,939	25,931	25,925	25,632
Mining	1,034	1,169	1,164	1,160	1,032	1,110	1,132	1,151	1,157	1,158
Construction	4,619	4,579	4,511	4,433	4,379	4,284	4,272	4,275	4,268	4,249
Manufacturing	20,235	20,471	20,608	20,350	20,110	20,424	20,535	20,505	20,500	20,225
Production workers	14,161	14,230	14,391	14,150	14,024	14,245	14,327	14,293	14,293	14,033
Durable goods	12,061	12,188	12,294	12,174	12,013	12,278	12,333	12,332	12,309	12,126
Production workers	8,309	8,323	8,446	8,331	8,259	8,455	8,491	8,485	8,468	8,296
Lumber and wood products	691.4	701.5	690.2	673.2	679	699	702	686	677	661
Furniture and fixtures	465.0	480.6	483.7	481.4	462	486	488	487	488	478
Stone, clay, and glass products	663.5	689.1	684.7	654.3	655	658	658	660	659	646
Primary metal industries	1,103.7	1,140.3	1,141.5	1,117.4	1,108	1,144	1,140	1,148	1,147	1,122
Fabricated metal products	1,586.6	1,590.4	1,609.7	1,590.3	1,578	1,608	1,614	1,610	1,608	1,581
Machinery, except electrical	2,461.2	2,511.4	2,539.1	2,529.7	2,481	2,521	2,533	2,542	2,539	2,550
Electric and electronic equipment	2,094.8	2,146.1	2,164.8	2,157.2	2,047	2,148	2,163	2,166	2,163	2,149
Transportation equipment	1,869.0	1,799.6	1,850.2	1,822.5	1,848	1,886	1,886	1,889	1,867	1,801
Instruments and related products	706.3	726.2	723.4	718.7	709	717	723	727	727	723
Miscellaneous manufacturing	419.2	421.8	426.5	428.2	406	415	426	417	417	415
Nondurable goods	8,174	8,285	8,314	8,176	8,097	8,146	8,202	8,173	8,191	8,099
Production workers	5,837	5,907	5,945	5,819	5,765	5,790	5,836	5,807	5,825	5,747
Food and kindred products	1,765.2	1,773.2	1,775.0	1,700.4	1,711	1,673	1,691	1,668	1,664	1,648
Tobacco manufactures	75.9	75.6	77.2	76.4	69	71	71	73	71	70
Textile mill products	845.4	847.1	850.6	834.6	845	846	856	849	848	834
Apparel and other textile products	1,270.5	1,276.8	1,292.2	1,277.3	1,256	1,264	1,278	1,272	1,278	1,262
Paper and allied products	690.6	700.3	701.5	691.2	691	695	696	698	702	691
Printing and publishing	1,258.1	1,289.8	1,293.8	1,274.5	1,262	1,284	1,290	1,295	1,300	1,297
Chemicals and allied products	1,099.5	1,112.0	1,111.6	1,102.0	1,102	1,111	1,110	1,106	1,111	1,105
Petroleum and coal products	209.7	215.4	211.0	213.3	208	212	212	212	211	212
Rubber and misc. plastics products	725.7	756.8	762.3	749.4	722	757	760	764	762	746
Leather and leather products	232.1	238.6	236.6	235.7	231	233	238	236	236	234
Service-producing	65,356	65,377	65,796	66,339	65,147	65,797	65,941	65,970	66,023	66,111
Transportation and public utilities	5,166	5,175	5,227	5,230	5,129	5,149	5,167	5,170	5,191	5,196
Wholesale and retail trade	20,533	20,811	20,926	20,993	20,461	20,717	20,746	20,862	20,879	20,813
Wholesale trade	5,315	5,396	5,369	5,375	5,296	5,349	5,360	5,375	5,369	5,358
Retail trade	15,218	15,425	15,557	15,618	15,165	15,368	15,436	15,487	15,510	15,456
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,211	5,408	5,353	5,337	5,221	5,331	5,344	5,354	5,358	5,348
Services	18,115	18,835	18,829	18,877	18,087	18,560	18,642	18,667	18,791	18,839
Government	16,331	15,148	15,461	15,902	16,249	16,040	15,992	15,917	15,804	15,820
Federal	2,774	2,803	2,741	2,744	2,795	2,781	2,777	2,770	2,771	2,766
State and local	13,557	12,345	12,720	13,158	13,454	13,259	13,215	13,147	13,033	13,054

p=preliminary.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1980	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981 p	Oct. 1981 p	Oct. 1980	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981 p	Oct. 1981 p
Total private	35.3	35.6	35.0	35.0	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.2	34.9	34.9
Mining	43.6	44.1	43.8	44.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	37.9	37.3	35.7	37.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	39.8	39.8	39.5	39.5	39.7	40.1	40.0	40.0	39.3	39.4
Overtime hours	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.7
Durable goods	40.3	40.2	39.7	39.8	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.5	39.6	39.7
Overtime hours	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.6
Lumber and wood products	39.2	39.0	38.1	37.8	38.6	39.0	38.8	38.6	37.5	37.2
Furniture and fixtures	38.5	38.6	37.6	37.8	38.0	38.9	38.5	38.6	37.4	37.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.3	41.0	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.3	40.1
Primary metal industries	39.9	40.3	40.6	39.6	40.1	40.8	40.5	40.7	40.4	39.8
Fabricated metal products	40.5	40.3	39.5	40.0	40.4	40.7	40.5	40.5	39.4	39.9
Machinery, except electrical	40.7	40.7	40.3	40.4	40.8	41.1	41.1	41.2	40.2	40.5
Electric and electronic equipment	39.8	40.0	39.6	39.7	39.8	40.2	40.5	40.4	39.5	39.7
Transportation equipment	41.1	40.5	39.8	40.2	40.7	41.4	41.2	41.3	39.8	39.8
Instruments and related products	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.8	40.5	40.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.9	39.0	38.8	39.2	38.6	39.1	39.2	39.1	38.5	38.9
Nondurable goods	39.1	39.4	39.1	39.0	39.0	39.4	39.3	39.3	38.9	38.9
Overtime hours	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
Food and kindred products	39.7	40.0	39.8	39.4	39.6	39.8	39.8	39.4	39.2	39.3
Tobacco manufacturers	40.0	40.7	40.1	39.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	39.9	40.0	39.0	39.4	39.8	40.2	40.4	40.3	39.0	39.3
Apparel and other textile products	35.5	36.3	35.2	35.7	35.4	36.1	35.9	36.1	35.2	35.6
Paper and allied products	42.2	42.5	43.3	42.3	42.2	42.7	42.7	42.7	43.2	42.3
Printing and publishing	37.2	37.5	37.5	37.2	37.1	37.4	37.3	37.3	37.2	37.1
Chemicals and allied products	41.5	41.4	42.3	41.3	41.5	41.7	41.8	41.7	42.4	41.3
Petroleum and coal products	43.7	43.0	44.0	43.6	42.8	43.4	43.1	42.8	42.9	42.6
Rubber and misc. plastics products	40.7	40.4	39.8	40.4	40.5	41.0	40.5	40.6	39.6	40.2
Leather and leather products	36.6	36.9	36.1	36.8	36.7	37.4	36.5	36.9	36.2	36.9
Transportation and public utilities	39.8	39.5	39.1	39.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wholesale and retail trade	32.1	32.8	32.2	31.9	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.1	32.1	31.9
Wholesale trade	38.7	38.7	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.5	38.3
Retail trade	30.0	30.9	30.2	29.8	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	29.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.3	36.3	36.0	36.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.6	32.9	32.8	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5

[1] Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

[2] This series is not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p preliminary.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Oct. 1980	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981 p	Oct. 1981 p	Oct. 1980	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981 p	Oct. 1981 p
Total private	$6.85	$7.30	$7.39	$7.41	$261.81	$259.88	$258.65	$259.35
Seasonally adjusted	6.83	7.34	7.36	7.38	261.10	258.37	256.86	257.56
Mining	9.36	10.15	10.29	10.24	408.10	447.62	450.70	455.68
Construction	10.26	10.87	11.01	11.07	388.10	405.45	393.06	410.70
Manufacturing	7.49	8.02	8.14	8.14	298.10	319.20	321.53	321.53
Durable goods	8.01	8.57	8.68	8.69	322.80	344.51	344.60	345.06
Lumber and wood products	6.73	7.13	7.16	7.19	263.82	278.07	272.80	271.78
Furniture and fixtures	5.60	5.98	6.00	6.07	215.60	230.83	225.60	229.65
Stone, clay, and glass products	7.74	8.41	8.53	8.50	319.66	344.81	346.32	345.10
Primary metal industries	10.10	10.99	11.25	11.06	402.99	442.90	456.75	437.98
Fabricated metal products	7.69	8.27	8.33	8.37	311.45	333.28	329.04	338.80
Machinery, except electrical	8.30	8.86	8.98	9.06	337.81	360.60	361.89	366.02
Electric and electronic equipment	7.18	7.76	7.79	7.78	285.76	310.40	308.88	308.87
Transportation equipment	9.75	10.30	10.41	10.55	400.73	417.15	418.32	420.11
Instruments and related products	6.94	7.56	7.61	7.59	279.68	305.42	307.44	306.64
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5.56	5.97	6.06	6.07	216.28	232.83	235.13	237.98
Nondurable goods	6.74	7.24	7.37	7.33	263.53	285.26	288.17	285.87
Food and kindred products	6.95	7.50	7.57	7.58	275.92	300.00	301.29	298.65
Tobacco manufactures	7.69	8.61	8.71	8.68	307.60	350.83	349.27	340.26
Textile mill products	5.27	5.66	5.68	5.72	210.27	226.40	221.52	225.37
Apparel and other textile products	4.73	4.98	5.05	5.04	167.92	180.77	177.76	179.93
Paper and allied products	8.09	8.67	8.92	8.73	381.40	368.48	386.24	369.28
Printing and publishing	7.74	8.27	8.39	8.40	287.93	310.13	314.63	312.48
Chemicals and allied products	8.53	9.19	9.38	9.32	358.00	380.87	396.77	384.92
Petroleum and coal products	10.38	11.31	11.48	11.34	453.61	486.33	505.12	498.42
Rubber and misc. plastics products	6.79	7.32	7.40	7.43	276.35	295.73	294.52	300.17
Leather and leather products	4.65	4.97	5.07	5.07	170.19	183.39	183.03	186.58
Transportation and public utilities	9.19	9.89	9.98	10.01	365.76	390.66	390.22	391.39
Wholesale and retail trade	5.59	5.98	6.03	6.00	179.48	198.83	198.17	197.80
Wholesale trade	7.09	7.67	7.71	7.73	278.38	296.83	296.84	297.61
Retail trade	4.98	5.26	5.36	5.30	149.40	162.53	161.87	157.94
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5.91	6.37	6.36	6.41	218.53	231.23	228.96	232.04
Services	6.00	6.41	6.50	6.55	195.60	210.89	210.60	212.88

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p=preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry division, seasonally adjusted

(1977=100)

Industry	Oct. 1980	Nov 1981	June 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept.p 1981	Oct. p 1981	Percent change from— Sept.1981– Oct. 1981 (Seas. adj.)	Oct. 1980– Oct. 1981 (Unadj.)
Total private nonfarm:									
Current dollars	130.6	137.7	138.4	139.0	140.7	141.3	141.6	0.2	8.4
Constant (1977) dollars	93.2	93.1	92.9	92.2	92.7	92.0	N.A.	(2)	(3)
Mining[4]	137.5	145.6	147.2	148.9	149.4	151.5	150.6	-.6	9.4
Construction	126.4	129.4	130.6	131.6	132.5	132.8	133.9	.8	7.6
Manufacturing	133.5	140.7	141.6	142.5	143.6	144.8	145.2	.3	8.8
Transportation and public utilities	130.9	138.9	139.8	139.3	141.8	141.8	142.5	.5	8.8
Wholesale and retail trade	130.8	137.4	137.8	138.4	140.0	141.0	140.5	-.3	7.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	129.9	136.8	137.1	137.4	140.4	139.9	140.8	.6	8.4
Services	128.5	136.0	136.6	136.9	139.4	139.7	140.0	.2	8.9

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 Percent change was -.7 from August 1981 to September 1981, the latest month available.
3 Percent change was -1.4 from September 1980 to September 1981, the latest month available.
4 This series is not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers,[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted

(1977=100)

Industry division and group	1980			1981									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.p	Oct. p
Total private	107.4	107.7	107.9	108.2	107.9	108.4	108.9	108.9	108.7	109.4	109.2	108.6	108.3
Goods-producing	101.7	102.0	102.1	102.4	100.9	102.4	102.8	103.1	102.6	103.5	103.4	101.1	100.2
Mining	126.0	126.6	130.1	130.1	126.6	128.2	112.0	113.3	118.0	136.5	139.8	138.4	139.6
Construction	117.7	118.8	119.6	113.9	109.1	116.6	115.8	112.9	109.3	110.9	110.0	105.8	108.1
Manufacturing	97.6	98.4	98.5	98.9	98.0	98.6	99.9	100.7	100.2	100.5	100.4	98.5	96.8
Durable goods	97.3	98.6	98.5	99.0	97.8	98.6	100.7	101.1	100.6	100.9	100.9	98.8	96.5
Lumber and wood products	89.1	90.6	91.7	93.2	91.7	91.9	98.5	96.1	92.9	92.5	89.8	86.8	83.0
Furniture and fixtures	95.1	95.1	96.4	96.6	97.4	97.6	100.5	102.6	102.6	102.3	102.3	98.1	96.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	93.9	94.5	94.1	94.6	92.8	92.7	96.8	98.5	93.9	96.5	94.6	92.5	90.4
Primary metal industries	89.3	92.6	94.6	94.6	94.8	96.7	95.7	96.8	94.6	93.5	96.6	93.1	90.8
Fabricated metal products	95.9	96.8	96.1	96.2	95.3	96.2	98.2	98.7	98.6	98.8	98.8	95.5	94.5
Machinery, except electrical	109.1	109.8	109.3	109.8	108.7	109.1	110.5	111.6	111.5	111.7	112.9	110.6	111.1
Electric and electronic equipment	104.6	105.3	106.1	106.5	105.3	107.0	108.4	109.6	109.2	110.9	110.5	108.1	107.6
Transportation equipment	88.2	91.3	86.3	89.1	86.8	88.7	93.3	92.2	91.9	91.1	91.6	88.5	92.1
Instruments and related products	111.4	111.7	112.0	112.3	111.2	111.5	110.9	112.0	111.7	113.3	113.9	113.3	112.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industry	89.5	90.1	90.6	91.2	90.7	90.6	92.0	92.8	92.2	95.8	92.8	91.0	92.0
Nondurable goods	98.0	98.0	98.4	98.9	98.2	98.1	98.7	100.1	99.5	99.8	99.5	98.7	97.0
Food and kindred products	100.4	100.3	99.7	100.3	100.4	99.0	100.5	100.8	96.1	98.4	96.8	96.3	95.2
Tobacco manufacturers	100.1	102.2	97.1	98.4	96.1	96.5	96.5	98.8	98.3	103.2	110.1	101.2	97.6
Textile mill products	91.3	91.3	91.6	91.2	90.9	90.7	90.7	92.6	92.1	93.7	92.7	90.0	88.8
Apparel and other textile products	94.6	93.9	94.4	95.3	94.0	94.3	98.1	96.0	96.8	97.6	97.2	95.6	95.1
Paper and allied products	98.8	99.6	100.4	99.9	99.2	99.1	99.9	100.8	100.7	100.9	101.1	103.3	99.2
Printing and publishing	107.0	106.3	108.5	108.5	108.2	107.8	108.5	109.5	108.8	108.8	109.3	109.4	109.0
Chemicals and allied products	99.9	100.5	100.6	100.8	101.1	101.9	101.2	102.0	102.5	102.4	102.2	102.4	100.9
Petroleum and coal products	102.2	102.5	102.4	104.6	104.6	103.9	105.3	105.6	102.9	102.2	100.7	100.2	101.8
Rubber and misc. plastics products	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.4	99.3	100.1	102.2	105.3	104.7	103.6	105.9	102.0	100.9
Leather and leather products	88.8	87.8	88.1	85.5	89.5	89.3	88.5	90.6	91.8	91.4	91.5	89.6	91.1
Service-producing	110.6	110.9	111.0	111.3	111.7	111.8	112.3	112.0	112.1	112.6	112.5	112.7	112.7
Transportation and public utilities	106.3	105.7	106.6	105.0	105.6	105.1	105.4	106.9	106.2	106.0	105.2	105.2	106.6
Wholesale and retail trade	106.1	106.3	105.9	106.6	106.8	106.9	107.2	106.9	107.0	107.8	107.9	108.0	107.0
Wholesale trade	110.6	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.1	111.1	111.4	111.4	111.3	112.3	112.1	111.7	111.0
Retail trade	104.3	104.7	103.9	104.7	105.2	105.4	105.6	105.2	105.3	106.0	106.2	106.5	106.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	115.9	116.2	116.5	117.3	117.4	117.5	117.8	117.4	117.6	118.1	118.7	118.1	118.2
Services	116.0	116.5	117.3	117.7	118.2	118.4	119.3	119.2	118.7	119.3	119.0	119.7	120.5

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.

p preliminary.

Table B-9. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment[1] increased

Year and month	Over 1-month span	Over 3-month span	Over 6-month span	Over 12-month span
1978				
January	66.3	77.0	80.8	79.9
February	66.3	76.5	82.6	82.8
March	72.1	80.2	83.7	82.5
April	73.3	78.2	77.9	85.2
May	65.4	78.2	80.2	83.7
June	70.6	73.0	78.2	83.4
July	62.5	71.2	74.1	81.7
August	66.9	69.5	77.3	80.8
September	67.2	72.1	77.0	79.4
October	66.3	76.2	79.4	75.0
November	72.4	76.7	73.3	77.6
December	70.9	77.6	74.7	75.0
1979				
January	65.1	72.1	72.1	74.7
February	66.0	68.6	71.8	70.6
March	64.2	65.7	70.1	69.5
April	54.1	65.7	64.8	67.2
May	60.3	62.8	59.6	59.6
June	62.5	63.7	54.4	58.1
July	57.0	55.5	56.7	55.8
August	53.2	50.0	51.5	55.2
September	49.1	55.5	52.0	50.0
October	61.6	52.0	50.6	46.2
November	49.4	53.5	51.2	38.1
December	49.7	49.4	47.7	35.8
1980				
January	52.6	50.6	40.4	32.0
February	53.2	46.8	33.4	32.6
March	49.4	38.7	30.8	31.7
April	34.6	30.8	24.7	32.3
May	32.8	27.0	26.2	31.4
June	31.4	25.9	28.2	31.4
July	36.9	35.5	35.2	31.4
August	64.8	54.9	45.1	32.6
September	64.0	71.2	61.0	34.9
October	61.3	69.8	73.5	43.6
November	63.4	64.8	72.7	55.8
December	56.7	64.0	65.4	50.3
1981				
January	59.6	61.0	68.6	78.8
February	55.8	61.3	68.6	75.6
March	52.3	64.2	67.2	73.5p
April	69.8	68.9	70.3	65.7p
May	62.5	66.9	67.7	
June	51.5	68.6	71.7p	
July	67.2	60.2	53.2p	
August	48.7	64.8p		
September	57.0p	42.2p		
October	33.1p			
November				
December				

[1] Number of employees, seasonally adjusted, on payrolls of 172 private nonagricultural industries.
p = preliminary.

Representative MITCHELL. It's not an entirely pleasant task for you, I know, to report such grim news. It's very grim. The data with reference to minorities is just devastatingly bad. I want to submit something for the record at this point, before I ask you some questions about the black unemployment rate.

In 1932, a man named Jesse S. Heslip, then the president of the National Bar Association, spoke to a convention of black lawyers meeting in Indianapolis, Ind. He made an incredible statement. I've circulated this to Members of the House, and I want to submit it for the record.

He says—this is in the height of the depression:

Unemployment is the rule of today. And with unemployment, selfishness and intolerance have increased to the point where substantial numbers of the American people are on the brink of extinction . . .

Along with this economic upheaval, there is an increasing racial prejudice. We find race prejudice in America greatly intensified and extending to almost every phase of our life. It is firmly believed that our economic condition, causing unparalleled unemployment, has given rise to more selfishness and more intolerance—

Remember, this is 1932. He uses the word "Negro."

The Negro occupies the lowest and most unsafe position in America's economic program. We are the first wards of the public charity, as a rule, because we occupy a very insecure economic position. What can the Negro business and professional man expect in the way of economic safety and prosperity with any reasonable degree of permanency when he is primarily dependent upon Negro labor for patronage and support?

He ends his statement by saying:

The Negro church, school, and home are the background of our social life. With these institutions devastated by poverty—

And I would insert unemployment at that point—

May not the Negro business and professional men reasonably anticipate their own collapse?

I would ask that this statement in its entirety be submitted for the record.

[The statement referred to follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. PARREN J. MITCHELL OF MARYLAND, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1981

Black Americans 1932—Black Americans 19[illegible]

My colleagues, in 1932, Jesse S. Heslip, then President of the National Bar Association, spoke to a convention of Black lawyers meeting in Indianapolis, Indiana. He made an incredible statement, a portion of which follows:

"The average citizen of these United States a few months ago looked upon this panorama with a sense of security from the agitation and distress which he saw in other parts of the world. With our statesmen, editors and bankers declaring in God-like fashion that "prosperity was just around the corner" this average citizen felt himself God's selected saint. The United States boasts that it is the wealthiest and most enlightened nation of the family. Yet hardly any other nation, blessed with America's facilities, could so fail and neglect to provide ways and means of relief from these economic and political burdens as miserably, miserly and ignorantly as our Federal Government.

"With bank failures as common as daylight; with no sound and safe economic program proposed by either of our major parties; with farmers and urban homes staggering under unprincipled mortgage loan; with diseased parents and undernourished children uncared for; with smokeless factories, rusted machinery, and bankrupt business, and with approximately 12,000,000 unemployed, the United States offers only bread lines and soup kitchens as its relief to its distressed and tormented citizens.

"Unemployment is the rule of today. And with unemployment, selfishness and intolerance have increased to the point where substantial numbers of the American people are on the brink of extinction . . .

"Along with this economic upheaval, there is an increasing racial prejudice. We find race prejudice in America greatly intensified and extending to almost every phase of our life. It is firmly believed that our economic condition, causing unparalleled unemployment, has given rise to more selfishness and more intolerance . . .

"The Negro occupies the lowest and most unsafe position in America's economic program. We are the first wards of the public charity, as a rule, because we occupy a very insecure economic position. What can the Negro business and professional man expect in the way of economic safety and prosperity with any reasonable degree of permanency when he is primarily dependent upon Negro labor for patronage and support? All about us we see Negro homes falling under the crash of the judicial hammer at foreclosure sales; we witness Negro families scattered and broken by reason of poverty forced upon them through the inability of the chief bread winners to sustain them by decent labor; we find otherwise respectable Negro men and women seizing upon boot-legging and prostitution as means of livelihood, not by choice, but because of this most detestable and prejudicial economic scheme. The Negro church, school, and home are the background of our social life. With these institutions devastated by poverty may not the Negro business and professional men reasonably anticipate their own collapse?"

The question for this Congress is—how much have circumstances really changed for Black Americans? Black adult unemployment is twice the rate of White unemployment in 1981; how much has changed? Black youth unemployment hovers around 50 percent; how much has really changed? Black businesses still get less than 2 percent of all federal government contracts. The Ku Klux Klan and other hate groups are on the upsurge in America in 1981; have circumstances really changed for us? If they have not, and I do not believe they have, what does this Congress intend to do to bring about the desired changes?

Representative MITCHELL. So here we are, 50 years later, with a remarkably similar circumstance. Your report shows that the relationship between black and white unemployment has remained at about 2 to 1 for several months. There's no question in my mind that this is a fundamental worsening of the job market for blacks.

Given that minorities comprise between 40 and 50 percent of the participants in most of the CETA programs, do these jobless figures that you give us today parallel the cutbacks in these programs, not just the effects on participants in phased-out programs, but on the population that would have been eligible for CETA?

Ms. NORWOOD. These figures obviously include any of the people who would have been employed, had the CETA programs continued, who are now unemployed.

However, Congressman, I think it is important to note that if you go back over a period of several years, the employment problems of black and other minority workers have not been improving to the extent that the unemployment situation for whites has been. When you go back through the last several recessions, you find that, in recovery periods, there has been some generally slow improvement, but the improvement during the recovery period for black citizens has not been so great as it has for whites.

Representative MITCHELL. You are including those who were CETA workers.

What about those who might have moved into CETA programs, had such a program been made available to them?

Is that available?

Ms. NORWOOD. We include, as you know, all of those people who, during the survey period, were available for work and were looking for work.

Representative MITCHELL. Secretary Donovan's curious letter to Chairman Reuss expressed confidence in the ability of the unemployment insurance system to take care of the victims of unemployment. If you can, would you tell me roughly what proportion of those currently without work are eligible for unemployment insurance?

I think that the benefits have been scaled back to a maximum of 26 weeks in most States. This was done in response to the administration's budget proposal. So we've scaled down, which would suggest to me that some people are not going to be able to get benefits. What proportion of those currently without work are eligible?

Ms. NORWOOD. The last release on the insured unemployed showed slightly more than 3 million people who were receiving unemployment insurance under regular State unemployment insurance programs.

There are 8.5 million unemployed. So, roughly three-eights. That's a very rough figure.

It is important to note that, this month in particular, some of the increase in the unemployed occurred from new entrants to the labor force and re-entrants to the labor force. That is, people who had been out of the labor force for a while, for a variety of reasons, who are now coming back into the labor force.

Generally, the entrants are not eligible to receive unemployment insurance.

Representative MITCHELL. They wouldn't be eligible, of course. Of course, it doesn't matter whether they're re-entering or seeking to re-enter or are new entries, the pain is still there if you just can't find a job.

A couple of other questions, Senator, and then I'll turn to you.

I used to think that I understood the English language pretty well, but apparently I don't. Yesterday the administration officials said they expected this to be a standard recession.

Could you define for me what a standard recession is?

Ms. NORWOOD. No, sir. I cannot define a standard recession. Any recession is clearly a problem, and I think there is a lot of disagreement among very capable economists about the differences between and among recessions.

All that I can tell you is that the unemployment rate that I'm reporting today is higher than that which we had in the 1980 recession, a downturn which appears to have lasted only about 6 months—and then was followed by a brief recovery period. But, although unemployment is higher than in the 1980 recession, it is still lower than in the severe recession in 1974–75 when, you recall, the unemployment rate rose to 9 percent.

Representative MITCHELL. Which is what I expect is going to happen. I think Heller is wrong when he talks about 8.5. I think we're going to see 9 percent unemployment before this dreadful period ends.

You say it's as high as it was in 1980. What happened in the month following 1980?

What happened in the 1980 standard recession? If it's standard—I don't know.

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't think it would be considered standard. It was quite short and quite sharp.

Representative MITCHELL. The nonstandard one, then?

Ms. NORWOOD. We did have in 1980 a few months in the second quarter of the year when there were very sharp increases in the unemployment rate. In that sense, this is a similar situation.

Representative MITCHELL. When we come to define a standard recession—I guess 1974–75 was clearly a recession, whether it was standard or nonstandard?

Ms. NORWOOD. A very serious one.

Representative MITCHELL. Could you briefly indicate what was the duration of that? What happened to the unemployment picture following that period of recession?

Ms. NORWOOD. The 1974–75 recession began toward the end of the fall of 1973, and it continued until about March 1975. And we had some very steep unemployment rates. In fact, in May 1975 we had an unemployment rate of 9 percent.

Representative MITCHELL. Am I right in assuming that while there was that improvement following the 1974–75 recession, where more jobs were created and more people could go to work, the minority population never really did catch up, did it?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's right, sir. That's the point that I was making earlier.

Representative MITCHELL. Senator Kennedy.

Senator KENNEDY. Thank you, Representative Mitchell.

What we're really talking about is 1 million Americans, according to your chart, who have since July of this year lost their jobs; 1 million men and women and young people in this country have lost their jobs.

Isn't that another way of expressing these same figures?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir, an additional 1 million workers have been added to the jobless total since July.

Senator KENNEDY. That is a major increase in unemployment. It's a major matter of deep concern for all of those individuals, for their families, and for our society.

And the question, I think, is: When will the administration start to deal with that program?

Are we going to have to wait until unemployment goes to 9 percent, 10 percent?

When can we expect some focus, some attention, some direction on these 1 million men and women—many, I'm sure, heads of households—to try and insure that they are not going to bear the burden of a bad economic policy?

Ms. NORWOOD. I obviously can't answer that question, Senator Kennedy.

I am certain that everyone would agree that the loss of a job is a problem for any American. There are, of course, many differences in the specific effects of unemployment, that depends in part on the family status of the people, as you suggested.

Senator KENNEDY. Well, it seems to me that we have really a three-headed monster in our economic policy. We've got the supply siders, we've got the balanced budgeters, and we've got the monetarists—all within the administration, all pulling, tugging, hauling, and speaking about the economy. All expressing their views and imposing their views on economic policy.

And what we have heard now, with that kind of basic conflict within the administration's economic policies, is that there are 1 million men and women who have lost their jobs.

It just seems to me that the American people are entitled to an economic policy that will speak with a single voice and will address the kind of problems which affect every family—high interest rates, the real possibility of losing their jobs, the very nature and status of the American economy. I am sure they are thankful for some attempts at reduction. I am sure they are concerned now about the possibilities of what has been referred to as revenue enhancement tax increases.

It appears to me—and I would think to other members of the Joint Economic Committee—that this is what our sense is as well. You have basic conflicting economic theories that are tied on to this policy, which is resulting in a significant increase in unemployment.

I think that people are entitled to ask: When will it end? When will it stop?

I don't know whether that's a fair question to you, but we are required to ask it, since the administration refuses to send up a person to address the policy considerations which have brought us to this position today.

I would think that we would be failing to meet our responsibilities. Certainly the people in my own State of Massachusetts, who have seen the most significant increase in unemployment, would be asking the administration policymakers what are they going to do about it and when are they going to do it.

I don't know whether you can help us on that?

Ms. NORWOOD. I'm afraid I can't, Senator Kennedy. My purpose in being here, and the purpose that the Joint Economic Committee traditionally has had for this hearing, has been for the professionals in the Bureau to come before the committee to try to explain the data as well as we could, and to answer any questions that you had of us, about the data.

Representative MITCHELL. Would you yield for just a moment?

I understand. That's precisely why we wanted the Secretary of Labor to be here. He's a policymaker. He should be the one who explains.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir, he is. But if you will recall the background of these hearings, going way back several administrations ago, the Joint Economic Committee began these hearings after the Bureau of Labor Statistics eliminated its press conferences. And this was a replacement, essentially. And in fact, when there is no hearing, the BLS does have a press conference.

At that time, we also established a process—the Government established a process—I believe that under the administration of President Ford, there was a process established which provides that the policymakers do not get the data before the press actually gets them.

I'm certain that Secretary Donovan, Mr. Weidenbaum, and others—once they've had a chance to look at the data, would make themselves available.

Representative MITCHELL. Just one more thing, Senator.

I'm sure that Mr. Donovan is a man of superior drive. He had these data last night.

Ms. NORWOOD. He did not have these data last night. He had no information from us. No one in the Department outside of BLS had this last night.

Representative MITCHELL. What time was it released?

Ms. NORWOOD. It was released this morning at 9 a.m.

Representative MITCHELL. Well, a man of superior intellectual ability would have 1 hour to take a look at it, and then come to this hearing.

Senator KENNEDY. We respect your integrity in maintaining the figures, but I'd say there were a dozen different Senators who knew there was going to be a significant leap up in the unemployment level. They didn't have the exact figures, but we did know it was going to be a large increase. And it's difficult for me to believe that the Secretary did not have that same information. I see in the notice that was put out by the Joint Economic Committee, that Malcolm Lovell, the Under Secretary of Labor, was expected; I can probably understand why the administration wanted to duck this hearing.

Just a final comment. We don't have the policymakers here, but I want to thank you for coming up, Ms. Norwood. It's not an easy task, and you are reporting to us only the figures, but I would hope that you can bring back to the administration the sense of frustration that many of us feel here. I remember very clearly the President's message on Labor Day talking about jobs, jobs, jobs. Quite frankly, I think that was an old Hubert Humphrey line. When we were talking about Humphrey-Hawkins years ago, we talked about a bill for jobs, jobs, jobs.

We heard Mr. Reagan use it during a Labor Day address. Now I think what we have heard in your testimony this morning is lost jobs, lost jobs, lost jobs. And it seems to me that the administration has a real responsibility to review its economic policies which are bringing us into this recession. After all, it was their tax cut; they were successful in the House and Senate of the United States. It's their interest rate policy.

Mr. Volcker in testimony before the Banking Committee over in the Senate has indicated that he has seen no efforts by anyone in the administration for any kind of intercession or moderation of the high-interest-rate policy. It's been their tax program. And it is their economy. I think that the million Americans, men and women, who today are reflected in the statistic of a 1-percent increase in the unemployment rate, the million Americans who are out of work since July of this year, are asking the question of the administration, when are you going to begin to address these serious problems? When are you going to face the lost jobs and all the implications they have had on the fabric of our society, on our productivity, on our economic vitality, on the economic policy of balancing the budget and increased deficits?

Ms. NORWOOD. Senator Kennedy, I can only respond by emphasizing what I consider to be my responsibility and that of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. And I hope you will agree that our responsibility is to provide you and the other Members of Congress

and the public with the most accurate, and the most objective, and nonpolitical data that we can. And that's what we're here to do.

Representative MITCHELL. Ms. Norwood, both of us understand that completely. After you've testified, I've often been tempted to send you a half dozen roses or something——

[Laughter.]

Representative MITCHELL [continuing]. Because you have to come and experience some very serious questioning.

I just have two other areas in which I want to ask some brief questions. You cited the unemployment rate for the automobile and construction workers. Are the unemployment levels in those industries below the levels experienced in the 1980 standard recession?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; that is true for automobile workers. However, the unemployment rate for the construction industry of 18 percent in October surpassed the high recorded during 1980.

Representative MITCHELL. They are still below in both those areas?

Ms. NORWOOD. That is the case for automobile workers, but not for construction.

Representative MITCHELL. Would you tell me what other industries have unemployment rates greater than 10 percent?

Ms. NORWOOD. We can submit that for the record.

Representative MITCHELL. I'd be interested. Everybody knows about the automobile and construction industries. I'd be very curious whether there are other industries with greater than 10-percent unemployment.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has available monthly seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for specific industries within manufacturing only. About half of these industries had October unemployment rates in excess of 10 percent. These were:

	Percent
Lumber and wood products	15.1
Furniture and fixtures	11.1
Primary metals industries	10.4
Fabricated metals industries	12.5
Automobile manufacturing	12.5
Food and kindred products	11.0
Textile mill products	12.8
Apparel and other textile products	10.4

Representative MITCHELL. My last question is, this 8.5 or 8 percent that we've talked about. Is it regionally concentrated, or is it evenly distributed throughout the United States?

Ms. NORWOOD. There has been over the last several months a concentration of this reduction in employment in some of the durable manufacturing industries, in particular, automobiles, steel, and some of the other primary metals and machinery industries, as well as in construction. Obviously, that means that the Midwest area, where there is a concentration of some of those kinds of plants, has been harder hit than other parts of the country. This is now beginning to affect other areas.

Representative MITCHELL. What about the Northeast?

Ms. NORWOOD. The Northeast has had an increase in unemployment. As Senator Kennedy has said, there was an increase in Massachusetts this month of 1.5 percentage points. Although the error rate of the State data is higher than for the Nation as a whole, I believe there was a significant increase in the unemployment rate for Massachusetts. It was 6.4 last month and has risen to 7.9 now.

Representative MITCHELL. Ms. Norwood, and your two colleagues, thank you very much.

Maybe during the next month I'll save up some money and be able to present you with flowers to sort of soften the blow. Thank you very much for being with us this morning.

The committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:45 a.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1981

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:05 a.m., in room 5110, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. William Proxmire (member of the committee) presiding.

Present: Senators Jepsen, Proxmire, Kennedy, and Sarbanes.

Also present: James K. Galbraith, executive director; Richard F. Kaufman, assistant director-general counsel; and William R. Buechner, William Keyes, and Mark R. Policinski, professional staff members.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR PROXMIRE, PRESIDING

Senator PROXMIRE. The committee will come to order.

For just over 10 years, the Joint Economic Committee has been conducting monthly hearings on the current unemployment situation. I remember when they started. I recall them because they used to have a press conference by the person who occupied the position you occupy now.

Ms. NORWOOD. That was cut out. So we supplied this as a change, and it's been, I think, a very welcome and useful change for us.

During that period we've witnessed three major episodes of recessions and increased unemployment, yet seldom before have American workers had such bad tidings as the unemployment news of the past few months. In November, the unemployment rate rose four-tenths of 1 percent to 8.4 percent, following an increase in October of 0.5 percent. Since July, the number of people unemployed has increased by more than 1½ million. The number of unemployed now stands at 9 million.

Even administration officials who in January and February were confidently predicting strong growth and falling joblessness as a result of the program, now admit that we are in the midst of a serious recession and that unemployment could rise as high as or even higher than it did during the 1974–75 recession.

The roots of this recession can be found in the economic problems of the past year. When we had continuing high inflation, we had a policy of very tight money, and we had significant Government competition in the credit markets due to the need to finance a deficit of almost $58 billion. Estimates for the fiscal 1982 deficit now range as high as $100 billion. Of course, that comes on top of a trillion dollar national debt—$1.9 trillion—which has an average

maturity of less than a year and, therefore, has to be borrowed all over again every year, and this puts fantastic pressure on the credit markets.

All this served to push interest rates to record heights and pull the rug from under the economy. This is a different kind of recession that has been caused by high inflation and high interest rates.

So the medicine has to be different too. The old salve of pumping up Government spending could even make matters worse because spending often comes too late, generating more inflation and higher interest rates as the deficit rises.

We should instead be taking steps now to control inflation as we come out of the recession. We should keep spending under control. We should foster an antitrust policy which fosters business competition. We should generate a policy which generates more business investment and productivity. We should develop a trade policy which encourages American business to compete on a world scale. We should encourage business and labor to exercise wage and price restraint.

No one welcomes a recession, least of all those who lose their jobs. Since we are in a recession, our first priority should be to implement policies which will permit strong noninflationary growth when the recession is over.

The Senator from Massachusetts.

Opening Statement of Senator Kennedy

Senator Kennedy. Thank you very much, Senator Proxmire.

It is unacceptable that the American economy is being permitted to sink deeper into recession. Unemployment is now 8.4 percent across the Nation. Nine million Americans are out of work; 1.5 million workers have lost their jobs since the beginning of the summer.

The President promised that his economics plan would bring jobs, jobs, and more jobs. Instead it has brought recession, recession, and more recession. Their plan was supposed to produce thousands of jobs. Instead it is producing thousands of layoff slips, just in time for Christmas.

The apologists for the administration like to say that their plan has only just begun to work. But that's not true. Their policy of high interest rates began to bite last January 20, the day they took office. Now, they have given us the harsh recession that their policy made inevitable. They didn't inherit this recession; they caused it.

What the country needs is a serious economic policy to deal with our serious economic problems. Tax increases or deeper spending cuts will only make the recession worse. We need realistic steps to stop this recession before any more workers lose their jobs. What we do not need is, as we head into this holiday season, is an administration that plays Santa Claus for the wealthy and Scrooge for the average family, the needy, and the working men and women of America.

Senator Proxmire. The Senator from Maryland.

Opening Statement of Senator Sarbanes

Senator Sarbanes. Ms. Norwood, I'm pleased to welcome you before the committee.

The figures you bring us this morning are extremely disturbing. We've had an increase in the unemployment rate in a 2-month period of almost a full percentage point from 7.5 percent to 8.4 percent. And all the key indicators are that the economic situation continues to worsen, so that we continue to move downward.

This is coupled with a slackening over the summer which has now thrown over 1½ million Americans out of work in the last few months. The policies that the administration has pursued, the high interest rates which have provoked near depression in the housing and auto industries—and I understand that the particular impact in those industries is reflected in these unemployment figures we'll be looking at this morning--simply have not worked.

I think it's time for the administration and its spokesmen to recognize that fact and to address the economic conditions facing the country. It is the people who do not themselves go through the wringer that give the country the advice that everyone else must pass through the wringer.

I am struck by the fact that those putting forward that advice that the country has to pass through a wringer do not themselves go through the wringer. It's others who pay the high cost of a misguided economic policy.

We are pleased to have you here before the committee.

Senator Proxmire. Thank you.

Ms. Norwood, we're delighted to have you. This is Mr. Layng, I take it, on your left?

Ms. Norwood. This is John Layng on my left and Thomas Plewes on my right. Tom heads the office dealing with employment-unemployment statistics. John Layng heads our price office.

Senator Proxmire. All right.

Senator Kennedy. Mr. Chairman, just before we get started—and I think all of us are very grateful to Ms. Norwood for coming before this committee and giving her report to this committee—do I understand that Murray Weidenbaum was scheduled to come before the committee?

Senator Proxmire. He was scheduled. As I understand it, he was unable to be here and let us know, I think about what, 48 hours ago—yesterday.

Senator Kennedy. Well, do we have any reason for the fact that the administration would not send Mr. Weidenbaum? This is the second time that we, to my knowledge, have had administration witnesses scheduled to speak on these issues. I don't know whether it's completely coincidental that the most significant rises in unemployment have been times when those officials have found reasons not to appear before this committee.

Senator Proxmire. It's my understanding that the reason that was given was that on Wednesday the President asked for a meeting, told Mr. Weidenbaum he wanted to have a meeting with him on Friday morning, and so we had to accede to that.

Senator Kennedy. What we're seeing this morning is that the figures and statistics show a significant increase in unemployment.

That increase translates into countless real tragedies, in human terms.

Whatever Mr. Weidenbaum is doing for the President in the White House is probably important. But I think it is of enormous importance to those 500,000 workers that have been laid off over the past months and have lost their jobs to hear what the administration is going to do about recession and rising unemployment. And this is the place where a responsible official of the administration would be able to explain that policy.

The President's spokesman should be here to respond. I want to make that clear on the record.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you, Senator Kennedy. I share that view and share it very strongly.

Ms. Norwood, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. JANET L. NORWOOD, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS J. PLEWES, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE AND TRENDS; AND W. JOHN LAYNG, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS

Ms. NORWOOD. Senator Proxmire and members of the committee, I'd like to add just a few comments of my own to the press release issued this morning.

Additional deterioration in the labor market occurred in November. The number of nonfarm payroll jobs dropped by 235,000, the unemployment rate rose from 8 to 8.4 percent, and the employment-population ratio stood at its lowest level in 4 years. The deterioration which set in this summer has accelerated in the last 2 months. The overall jobless rate, after rising half a percentage point over the summer, jumped up nearly a full point from September to November. The number of payroll jobs grew very slowly between July and September, but declined by nearly half a million over the last 2 months.

The economic downturn is widespread. In each of the last 2 months, employment increases occurred in less than one-third of the 172 industries included in the BLS index of diffusion. In prior months, at least half of these industries had recorded gains.

The number of unemployed workers reached 9 million in November. Since July, the jobless count has risen to one and a half million. About 900,000 of this increase occurred among adult men whose jobless rate rose from 5.6 in July to 7.2 in November, very close to the alltime high reached during the 1974–75 recession. The number of unemployed adult women and teenagers each rose by about 300,000 since July. Over the same period, unemployment rates rose markedly for both white and black workers.

Although the November drop in payroll jobs was pervasive throughout the economy, two-thirds of the decline occurred in the durable goods industries within manufacturing with especially large reductions in transportation equipment, fabricated metals, and electrical equipment. The number of jobs in construction, although little changed in November, was well below the 1981 high reached in April.

The service producing sector of the economy, which is usually less affected than the goods producing sector, declined slightly in November. The number of jobs in the services industry itself, however, continued to grow. Employment in retail trade rose less than it typically does during the pre-Christmas period and thus declined on a seasonably adjusted basis.

Factory hours continued to decline in November, as both the workweek and overtime hours dropped. The index of aggregate weekly hours in manufacturing, which reflects both changes in employment and in the workweek, has dropped by more than 5 percent since July.

Recent labor market developments may be compared with the changes which occurred during the same period in earlier recessions. Since July of this year, the number of unemployed persons has risen by 20 percent. This increase in the level of unemployment is close to the 22-percent change which occurred in the first 4 months of 1980. The 2.5-percent decline in factory jobs during the last four months is similar to the drop in early 1980. However, the current period is different from the 1974–75 recession.

At that time, unemployment rose slowly for several months and then began to rise sharply in September 1974. In the 4 following months, unemployment levels increased 33 percent and factory jobs declined 5 percent.

Although the change in the unemployment rate since early summer has followed much the same pattern that occurred during the first 4 months of 1980, the jobless rate in July of this year was higher than at the beginning of the 1980 recession. As a result, the rate of unemployment in November, at 8.4 percent, is at the highest level in 6 years.

We'd be glad to try to answer any questions you may have.

[The table attached to Ms. Norwood's statement, together with the press release referred to, follows:]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY ALTERNATIVE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT METHODS

Month and year	Unadjusted rate	X–11 ARIMA method						X–11 method (former official method)	Range (cols. 2–8)
		Official	Concurrent	Stable	Total	Residual	12–mo extrapolation		
1980									
November	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	.....
December	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	0.1
1981									
January	8.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.4	0.2
February	8.0	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.2	0.4
March	7.7	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.7	7.3	7.2	0.5
April	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	.....
May	7.1	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.7	0.4
June	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	0.2
July	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2	0.2
August	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	0.2
September	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	.....
October	7.5	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	0.2
November	7.9	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.4	8.4	0.2

(1) Unadjusted rate. Unemployment rate not seasonally adjusted.

(2) Official rate (X–11 ARIMA method): The published seasonally adjusted rate. Each of the 3 major labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment and unemployment—for 4 age-sex groups—males and females, ages 16–19 and 20 years and over—are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1967 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (Auto-Regressive, Integrated, Moving Average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X–11 portion of the X–11 ARIMA program. The 4 teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. A prior adjustment for trend is applied to the extended series for adult male unemployment before seasonal adjustment. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 4 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total derived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January-June are computed at the beginning of each year; extrapolated factors for July-December are computed in the middle of the year after the June data become available. Each set of 6-month factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of Employment and Earnings.

(3) Concurrent (X–11 ARIMA method): The procedure for computation of the official rate using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with the X–11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data become available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once each year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For example, the rate for January 1980 would be based, during 1980, on the adjustment of data from the period January 1967 through January 1980. Since the revision pattern and procedure for computation of the rate are identical to the official procedure, the results of this method will be identical to the official rate at the end of each year when the most recent observation is December.

(4) Stable (X–11 ARIMA method): Each of the 12 labor force components is extended using ARIMA models as in the official procedure and then run through the X–11 part of the program using the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year-to-year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components for each month across the entire span of the period adjusted. As in the official procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(5) Total (X–11 ARIMA method): This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and labor force levels are extended with ARIMA models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the X–11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(6) Residual (X–11 ARIMA method): This is another alternative aggregation method, in which total employment and civilian labor force levels are extended using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally adjusted labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived unemployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(7) 12-month extrapolation (X–11 ARIMA method): This approach is the same as the official procedure except that the factors are extrapolated in 12-month intervals. The factors for January-December of the current year are computed at the beginning of the year based on data through the preceding year. The values for January through June of the current year are the same as the official values since they reflect the same factors.

(8) X–11 method (former official method): The procedure for computation of the official rate is used except that the series are not extended with ARIMA models and the factors are projected in 12-month intervals. The standard X–11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

(9) Methods of Adjustment: The X–11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Times Series Staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is described in The X–11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method, by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12–564E, February 1980.

The standard X–11 method is described in X–11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, by Julius Shiskin, Alan Young and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 1981.

News United States Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

Contact: Diane Westcott (202) 523-1371
Phil Rones 523-1944
Kathryn Hoyle (202) 523-1913
523-1208

USDL 81-554

TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS RELEASE IS EMBARGOED UNTIL 9:00 A.M. (EST), FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1981

Advance copies of this release are made available to the press with the explicit understanding that, prior to 9 a.m. Eastern time: (1) Wire services will not move over their wires copy based on information in this release, (2) electronic media will not feed such information to member stations, and (3) representatives of news organizations will not contact anyone outside the Bureau of Labor Statistics to ask questions or solicit comments about information in this release.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: NOVEMBER 1981

Unemployment rose sharply for the second straight month and employment declined, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today in releasing data on the Nation's employment situation for November. The jobless rate was 8.4 percent, up from 8.0 percent in October and 7.5 percent in September.

Total employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--fell by 190,000 in November to 98.0 million. Since July, employment has declined by 940,000.

Nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--dropped by 235,000 for the second month in a row. Nearly all of this decline took place in manufacturing.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage point in November to 8.4 percent, its highest point since the 1974-75 recession. Unemployment has risen each month since July, when the rate was 7.0 percent, with particularly large increases taking place during the last 2 months.

The number of unemployed workers reached 9 million, up 485,000 from October. Most of this rise was accounted for by workers who lost their jobs as a result of layoff or for other reasons. There was also an increase in the number of jobless persons who had reentered the labor force after a period of absence. Since July, unemployment has risen by 1.5 million; job losers, who comprise about half of the total unemployed, made up about three-fourths of the 4-month increase. (See tables A-1 and A-7.)

Although the November increase in unemployment affected most worker groups, it was particularly pronounced for adult men, whose jobless rate went from 6.7 to 7.2 percent, just below the post-World War II high of 7.3 percent reached in May 1975. The jobless rate for adult women rose from 7.0 to 7.3 percent, while that for teenagers moved up to 21.8 percent. The rate for white workers increased from 6.9 to 7.4 percent, while joblessness among black and other workers was unchanged at the record high of 15.5 percent. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

As in the previous 2 months, unemployment increases were especially large for workers in blue-collar occupations; the rate for workers in the manufacturing industries also continued to rise sharply. The jobless rate for workers in the construction industry, at 18.2 percent, was about unchanged in November following a large increase in the previous month. (See table A-5.)

The average duration of unemployment fell from 13.7 to 13.2 weeks, as the number of newly unemployed workers and those who had been jobless for 1 to 3 months increased over the month. (See table A-6.)

93-880 O - 82 - 7

Total Employment and the Labor Force

Total employment continued to decline in November. At 98.0 million, the employment level was down by 940,000 since July. Adult men made up 70 percent of the July-November employment reduction, and teenagers accounted for the remainder. The overall employment-population ratio also edged down over the month to 57.9 percent, its lowest level in about 4 years. (See table A-1.)

The civilian labor force grew by 290,000 in November. Over the year, the labor force has increased by 1.6 million, with adult women accounting for most of this advance. Since last November, the participation rate for adult women has risen a full percentage point (to 52.5 percent), while participation for adult men and teenagers has declined. (See table A-1.)

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

Category	Quarterly averages			Monthly data			Oct. - Nov. change
	1980	1981		1981			
	III	II	III	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Thousands of persons						
Civilian labor force	104,982	106,768	106,434	106,236	106,736	107,029	293
Total employment	97,061	98,868	98,725	98,270	98,217	98,025	-192
Unemployment	7,921	7,900	7,709	7,966	8,520	9,004	484
Not in labor force	59,493	59,377	60,274	60,648	60,359	60,248	-111
Discouraged workers	961	1,018	1,050	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:							
All workers	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.4	0.4
Adult men	6.6	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.2	0.5
Adult women	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.3	0.3
Teenagers	18.4	19.2	18.7	19.3	20.6	21.8	1.2
White	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.4	0.5
Black and other	13.9	13.7	14.6	15.1	15.5	15.5	0
Hispanic origin	10.8	9.8	9.6	9.3	10.9	11.6	0.7
Full-time workers	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.7	8.1	0.4
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm payroll employment	90,213	91,546	91,938	92,033	91,798p	91,561p	-237p
Goods-producing industries	25,306	25,741	25,933	25,930	25,651p	25,459p	-192p
Service-producing industries	64,907	65,805	66,005	66,103	66,147p	66,102p	-45p
	Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm	35.2	35.3	35.1	34.9	35.0p	35.1p	0.1p
Manufacturing	39.4	40.2	39.8	39.3	39.5p	39.3p	-0.2p
Manufacturing overtime	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7p	2.5p	-0.2p

p=preliminary. N.A.=not available.

Industry Payroll Employment

Total nonagricultural payroll employment fell by 235,000 in November to 91.6 million, following a decline of the same magnitude in October. Sharp employment reductions in November occurred in the manufacturing industries and retail trade. In manufacturing, employment decreased by 190,000, with four-fifths of this decline in the durable goods industries. Particularly heavy losses (about 30,000 each) took place in fabricated metals, electrical equipment, and transportation equipment. Five other durable goods industries posted declines of 10,000 or more. Since July, manufacturing employment has fallen by 500,000. In retail trade, pre-Christmas hiring fell short of seasonal expectations, resulting in a November decline of 85,000. (See table B-1.)

The only significant job gains in November were in services (almost 50,000) and mining (15,000). Each of these industries has shown considerable strength over the past year. Construction employment was about unchanged (on a seasonally adjusted basis), as was employment in transportation and public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; and government.

Hours of Work

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was about unchanged in November at 35.1 hours. (See table B-2.) This level was only slightly below that which prevailed through the summer months. However, the manufacturing workweek dropped 0.2 hour to 39.3 hours, a full hour below its 1981 peak reached in May. Reduc overtime accounted for the bulk of that 6-month decline.

The index of aggregate weekly hours--a comprehensive measure of changes in both hours and employment--fell by two-tenths of a percent in each of the last 2 months, a result of overall employment declines. Since July, the index has dropped by 1.1 percent to 108.2 (1977=100). This decline was due primarily to weakness in the manufacturing sector, as the factory index fell by more than 5 percent. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings rose 0.7 percent and weekly earnings rose 1.0 percent in November, seasonally adjusted. Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings were up 4 cents to $7.46, a 54 cent over-the-year rise. Weekly earnings, at $261.85, increased $1.41 over the month and $17.57 over the year. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 143.1 (1977=100) in November, seasonally adjusted, 0.9 percent higher than in October. For the 12 months ended in November, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 8.3 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI decreased 1.4 percent during the 12-month period ended in October. (See table B-4.)

Revisions to Household Data Series

Effective with data for January 1982, population counts derived from the 1980 Decennial Census will be introduced into the estimation procedures used in the Current Population Survey. Data for 1981 will be revised based on the new census population estimates. Provisional adjustments in the major data series for 1980 back to 1970 will also be made and will be introduced with the release of January 1982 data.

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes approximately 166,000 establishments employing about 35 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

Coverage, definitions and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons.

People are classified as *unemployed*, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unemployed are persons not looking for work because they were laid off and waiting to be recalled and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

The *civilian labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the civilian labor force. Table A-4 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1, and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The official unemployment rate is U-5.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricultural firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

—The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers;

—The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

—The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

—The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over a course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or

increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the civilian labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted employment components and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the official unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the civilian labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. The January revision is applied to data that have been published over the previous 5 years. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At the 90-percent level of confidence--the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses--the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 279,000; for total unemployment it is 194,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .24 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.06 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for $3.25 per issue or $28.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, P, Q, and R of that publication.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-1. Employment status of the population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1980	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981
TOTAL									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	167,201	169,252	169,425	167,201	168,685	168,855	169,049	169,252	169,425
Armed Forces[1]	2,119	2,158	2,158	2,119	2,139	2,160	2,165	2,158	2,158
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	165,082	167,095	167,277	165,082	166,546	166,695	166,884	167,095	167,277
Civilian labor force	105,287	106,926	106,864	105,285	106,468	106,602	106,236	106,716	107,024
Participation rate	63.8	64.0	63.9	63.8	63.9	64.0	63.7	63.9	64.0
Employed	97,801	98,992	98,393	97,339	98,962	98,944	98,270	98,217	98,026
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.5	58.4	58.1	58.2	58.7	58.6	58.1	58.0	57.9
Agriculture	3,214	3,517	3,238	3,340	3,258	3,370	3,310	3,337	3,263
Nonagricultural industries	94,586	95,385	95,155	93,999	95,704	95,574	94,959	94,880	94,662
Unemployed	7,486	8,024	8,470	7,946	7,502	7,657	7,966	8,520	9,004
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.5	7.9	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.4
Not in labor force	59,795	60,169	60,413	59,797	60,082	60,093	60,648	60,379	60,248
Men, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	80,091	81,051	81,136	80,091	80,783	80,863	80,955	81,051	81,136
Armed Forces[1]	1,958	1,976	1,974	1,954	1,960	1,980	1,983	1,976	1,974
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	78,137	79,075	79,162	78,137	78,823	78,884	78,972	79,075	79,162
Civilian labor force	59,972	60,843	60,334	60,388	60,473	60,584	60,699	60,734	60,851
Participation rate	76.8	76.4	76.2	77.3	76.7	76.8	76.9	76.8	76.9
Employed	55,826	56,269	55,668	55,897	56,094	56,368	56,349	56,066	55,783
Employment-population ratio[2]	69.7	69.4	68.6	69.8	69.9	69.7	69.6	69.1	68.8
Unemployed	4,146	4,574	4,666	4,491	3,979	4,216	4,349	4,668	5,068
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.5	7.7	7.4	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.7	8.3
Men, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	71,768	72,915	73,020	71,768	72,586	72,687	72,798	72,915	73,020
Armed Forces[1]	1,673	1,707	1,689	1,673	1,692	1,709	1,713	1,707	1,689
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	70,095	71,208	71,331	70,095	70,894	70,978	71,086	71,208	71,331
Civilian labor force	55,408	56,065	55,970	55,939	55,957	56,045	56,063	56,130	56,198
Participation rate	79.0	78.7	78.5	79.2	78.9	79.0	78.9	78.8	78.8
Employed	52,199	52,733	52,303	52,007	52,811	52,724	52,608	52,327	52,151
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.7	72.3	71.6	72.5	72.8	72.5	72.3	71.8	71.4
Agriculture	2,375	2,495	2,360	2,372	2,329	2,402	2,383	2,368	2,358
Nonagricultural industries	49,824	50,239	49,943	49,635	50,482	50,323	50,264	49,959	49,794
Unemployed	3,209	3,332	3,667	3,532	3,147	3,321	3,455	3,773	4,043
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.9	6.6	6.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.2
Women, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	87,110	88,201	88,299	87,110	87,901	87,991	88,098	88,201	88,299
Armed Forces[1]	165	181	184	165	179	180	182	181	184
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	86,945	88,020	88,115	86,945	87,723	87,811	87,912	88,020	88,115
Civilian labor force	45,315	46,482	46,530	46,897	45,991	46,018	45,537	46,202	46,178
Participation rate	52.1	52.8	52.8	53.6	52.4	52.4	51.8	52.3	52.4
Employed	41,975	42,633	42,726	41,442	42,467	42,577	41,920	42,171	42,241
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.2	48.3	48.4	47.6	48.3	48.4	47.6	47.8	47.8
Unemployed	3,340	3,850	3,804	3,455	3,524	3,441	3,617	3,831	3,936
Unemployment rate	7.4	8.3	8.2	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	78,979	80,248	80,366	78,979	79,889	79,999	80,122	80,248	80,366
Armed Forces[1]	137	154	155	137	150	151	154	154	155
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	78,842	80,095	80,211	78,842	79,739	79,848	79,968	80,095	80,211
Civilian labor force	41,150	42,515	42,572	40,629	41,879	41,857	41,395	41,911	42,113
Participation rate	52.2	53.1	53.1	51.5	52.5	52.4	51.8	52.3	52.5
Employed	38,497	39,497	39,579	37,909	39,082	39,155	38,576	38,958	39,050
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.7	49.2	49.2	48.0	48.9	48.9	48.1	48.5	48.6
Agriculture	532	661	608	574	575	601	603	583	655
Nonagricultural industries	37,964	38,836	38,971	37,335	38,507	38,554	37,973	38,376	38,395
Unemployed	2,653	3,018	2,992	2,720	2,797	2,701	2,819	2,953	3,062
Unemployment rate	6.4	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.3
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	16,458	16,089	16,049	16,458	16,210	16,169	16,129	16,089	16,049
Armed Forces[1]	309	297	314	309	297	300	298	297	314
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,145	15,792	15,735	16,145	15,913	15,869	15,831	15,792	15,735
Civilian labor force	8,730	8,345	8,322	9,117	8,628	8,700	8,778	8,726	8,722
Participation rate	54.1	52.8	52.9	56.5	54.2	54.8	55.4	55.2	55.4
Employed	7,105	6,671	6,511	7,423	7,069	7,065	7,086	6,931	6,923
Employment-population ratio[2]	43.2	41.5	40.6	45.1	43.6	43.7	43.9	43.1	42.5
Agriculture	308	361	270	394	354	368	364	366	350
Nonagricultural industries	6,798	6,311	6,241	7,029	6,715	6,697	6,722	6,565	6,573
Unemployed	1,625	1,674	1,811	1,694	1,559	1,635	1,692	1,793	1,899
Unemployment rate	18.6	20.1	21.8	18.6	18.1	18.8	19.3	20.6	21.8

[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population (including Armed Forces).

Table A-2. Employment status of the population by race, sex, and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1980	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981
WHITE									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	145,995	147,524	147,656	145,995	147,105	147,232	147,374	147,524	147,656
Armed Forces[1]	1,636	1,654	1,649	1,636	1,641	1,657	1,659	1,654	1,649
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	144,359	145,871	146,007	144,359	145,464	145,575	145,715	145,871	146,007
Civilian labor force	92,585	93,957	93,920	92,562	93,767	93,789	93,355	93,845	94,045
Participation rate	64.1	64.4	64.3	64.1	64.5	64.4	64.1	64.3	64.4
Employed	86,785	87,894	87,365	86,409	87,979	88,046	87,329	87,344	87,058
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.4	59.6	59.2	59.2	59.8	59.8	59.3	59.2	59.0
Unemployed	5,801	6,063	6,555	6,153	5,787	5,743	6,026	6,501	6,987
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.6	6.2	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.4
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	49,355	49,869	49,820	49,481	49,952	49,898	49,888	49,932	50,010
Participation rate	79.6	79.3	79.1	79.8	79.7	79.5	79.4	79.4	79.4
Employed	46,837	47,312	46,977	46,684	47,501	47,338	47,231	46,983	46,837
Employment-population ratio[2]	76.0	73.7	73.0	73.7	74.2	73.9	73.6	73.1	72.8
Unemployed	2,519	2,557	2,843	2,797	2,451	2,561	2,658	2,949	3,173
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.1	5.7	5.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.9	6.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	35,648	36,627	36,675	34,972	36,106	36,047	35,643	36,180	36,275
Participation rate	51.6	52.5	52.5	50.9	52.0	51.8	51.2	51.9	52.0
Employed	33,448	34,398	34,404	32,944	34,011	34,087	33,603	33,990	33,963
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.6	49.3	49.2	47.9	48.9	49.0	48.2	48.7	48.6
Unemployed	1,996	2,229	2,271	2,028	2,095	1,960	2,040	2,190	2,313
Unemployment rate	5.6	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.4
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	7,786	7,461	7,425	8,109	7,709	7,843	7,823	7,733	7,760
Participation rate	57.3	56.4	56.3	59.7	57.7	58.9	59.0	58.4	58.9
Employed	6,500	6,188	5,983	6,781	6,467	6,621	6,495	6,371	6,259
Employment-population ratio[2]	47.0	45.9	44.6	49.1	47.6	48.9	48.1	47.3	46.6
Unemployed	1,286	1,276	1,441	1,328	1,242	1,222	1,328	1,362	1,501
Unemployment rate	16.5	17.1	19.4	16.4	16.1	15.6	17.0	17.6	19.3
Men	18.6	16.9	20.8	17.7	16.1	16.1	17.2	17.5	19.9
Women	14.3	17.3	17.8	14.9	16.2	15.0	16.8	17.7	18.7
BLACK AND OTHER									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	21,206	21,728	21,779	21,206	21,579	21,623	21,675	21,728	21,779
Armed Forces[1]	483	504	509	483	498	503	506	504	509
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	20,723	21,224	21,270	20,723	21,081	21,120	21,169	21,224	21,270
Civilian labor force	12,702	12,969	12,944	12,706	12,658	12,793	12,872	12,913	12,951
Participation rate	61.3	61.1	60.9	61.3	60.0	60.6	60.8	60.8	60.9
Employed	11,016	11,008	11,029	10,922	10,939	10,877	10,924	10,905	10,944
Employment-population ratio[2]	51.9	50.7	50.6	51.5	50.7	50.3	50.4	50.2	50.3
Unemployed	1,686	1,961	1,915	1,784	1,719	1,916	1,948	2,008	2,007
Unemployment rate	13.3	15.1	14.8	14.0	13.6	15.0	15.1	15.5	15.5
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,052	6,197	6,150	6,042	6,028	6,136	6,170	6,157	6,148
Participation rate	75.0	76.8	76.0	74.9	73.3	74.5	74.7	74.3	74.0
Employed	5,362	5,422	5,326	5,315	5,326	5,373	5,366	5,337	5,289
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.5	62.5	61.2	63.0	61.9	62.3	62.0	61.5	60.8
Unemployed	690	775	824	727	702	763	804	820	859
Unemployment rate	11.4	12.5	13.4	12.0	11.6	12.4	13.0	13.3	14.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,706	5,888	5,897	5,652	5,729	5,751	5,767	5,787	5,837
Participation rate	56.5	56.7	56.7	56.0	55.6	55.7	55.7	55.8	56.1
Employed	5,049	5,100	5,175	4,965	5,040	5,012	4,974	5,015	5,088
Employment-population ratio[2]	49.8	48.9	49.5	49.0	48.8	48.4	47.9	48.1	48.7
Unemployed	657	788	721	687	689	739	793	772	749
Unemployment rate	11.5	13.4	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.8	13.7	13.3	12.8
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	983	885	897	1,012	901	906	935	970	966
Participation rate	36.8	34.5	35.1	39.5	35.2	35.4	36.5	37.9	37.8
Employed	605	487	528	642	573	492	584	554	567
Employment-population ratio[2]	23.0	18.6	20.1	24.4	21.8	18.7	22.2	21.1	21.6
Unemployed	339	398	370	370	328	414	351	416	399
Unemployment rate	35.9	45.0	41.2	36.6	36.4	45.7	37.5	42.9	41.3
Men	35.6	40.5	40.3	35.9	34.6	47.1	36.3	39.9	40.1
Women	36.3	49.1	42.1	37.4	33.8	44.0	38.9	45.7	42.6

[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population (including Armed Forces).

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1980	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total employed, 16 years and over	97,801	98,393	97,339	98,962	98,988	98,270	98,217	98,025
Married men, spouse present	38,369	37,987	38,167	38,283	38,315	38,169	38,059	37,798
Married women, spouse present	23,637	23,862	23,065	23,820	23,683	23,178	23,299	23,326
Women who maintain families	6,750	6,988	6,707	6,847	6,895	6,915	6,947	6,948
OCCUPATION								
White-collar workers	51,558	52,281	51,188	51,857	52,123	51,826	52,104	51,935
Professional and technical	16,033	16,997	15,863	15,966	16,299	16,254	16,347	16,288
Managers and administrators, except farm	11,016	11,165	11,016	11,418	11,217	11,341	11,438	11,210
Sales workers	6,253	6,369	6,155	6,220	6,369	6,295	6,225	6,269
Clerical workers	18,255	18,299	18,114	18,254	18,238	17,937	18,099	18,172
Blue-collar workers	30,777	30,085	30,550	31,038	31,113	30,637	30,222	29,908
Craft and kindred workers	12,469	12,120	12,424	12,575	12,508	12,202	12,124	12,096
Operatives, except transport	10,509	10,181	10,247	10,567	10,501	10,336	10,187	9,913
Transport equipment operatives	3,505	3,448	3,429	3,481	3,499	3,453	3,530	3,364
Nonfarm laborers	4,293	4,377	4,450	4,415	4,605	4,649	4,381	4,531
Service workers	12,854	13,357	12,888	13,284	13,002	13,093	13,231	13,419
Farm workers	2,612	2,670	2,729	2,689	2,732	2,717	2,752	2,791
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER								
Agriculture:								
Wage and salary workers	1,332	1,324	1,417	1,457	1,472	1,416	1,470	1,395
Self-employed workers	1,602	1,623	1,612	1,568	1,629	1,649	1,616	1,631
Unpaid family workers	281	291	324	235	250	254	264	333
Nonagricultural industries:								
Wage and salary workers	87,332	87,807	86,643	88,291	88,189	87,457	87,556	87,265
Government	15,888	15,292	15,651	15,349	15,140	15,111	15,151	15,066
Private industries	71,444	72,514	70,992	72,942	73,048	72,346	72,405	72,199
Private households	1,186	1,198	1,148	1,211	1,236	1,052	1,116	1,173
Other industries	70,258	71,316	69,844	71,731	71,812	71,294	71,291	71,026
Self-employed workers	6,889	6,966	6,943	6,886	6,962	7,093	7,033	7,001
Unpaid family workers	365	382	405	389	378	392	448	423
PERSONS AT WORK[1]								
Nonagricultural industries	91,095	91,642	88,698	90,937	89,823	88,886	89,448	89,359
Full-time schedules	73,668	73,649	72,265	74,232	72,932	72,192	72,187	72,276
Part time for economic reasons	3,902	4,665	4,176	4,225	4,187	4,537	5,026	4,988
Usually work full time	1,532	1,788	1,620	1,632	1,654	1,675	2,023	1,848
Usually work part time	2,370	2,877	2,556	2,593	2,533	2,862	3,003	3,090
Part time for noneconomic reasons	13,525	13,328	12,253	12,380	12,704	12,157	12,235	12,094

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

Table A-4. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1980		1981			1981		
	III	IV	I	II	III	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.5
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force 25 years and over	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.1
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time labor force	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.7	8.1
U-5 Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (official measure)	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.4
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.6	10.4	10.8
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

Table A-5. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rate					
	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1980	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total, 16 years and over	7,946	9,004	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.4
Men, 20 years and over	3,532	4,043	6.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.2
Women, 20 years and over	2,720	3,062	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.3
Both sexes, 16-19 years	1,694	1,899	18.6	18.1	18.8	19.3	20.6	21.8
Married men, spouse present	1,761	2,088	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.1
Married women, spouse present	1,637	1,654	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.9	6.1	6.6
Women who maintain families	519	606	9.9	11.5	9.8	10.6	10.7	10.9
Full-time workers	6,632	7,403	7.4	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.7	8.1
Part-time workers	1,312	1,580	8.6	9.3	9.7	9.6	9.5	10.2
Labor force time lost[1]	--	--	8.3	7.9	7.9	8.5	9.1	9.4
OCCUPATION[2]								
White-collar workers	2,068	2,301	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2
Professional and technical	414	444	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.7
Managers and administrators, except farm	273	342	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0
Sales workers	312	342	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.9	5.2
Clerical workers	1,069	1,173	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.1
Blue-collar workers	3,674	4,019	10.7	9.4	9.3	10.2	11.0	11.8
Craft and kindred workers	951	1,103	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.6	8.4	8.6
Operatives, except transport	1,531	1,636	13.0	11.1	11.0	11.5	12.8	14.2
Transport equipment operatives	407	405	10.6	6.9	7.9	8.9	7.9	10.7
Nonfarm laborers	785	875	15.0	14.2	12.9	14.4	15.7	16.2
Service workers	1,162	1,459	8.3	8.0	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.8
Farm workers	114	102	4.0	4.5	5.6	3.7	6.1	6.1
INDUSTRY[3]								
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers[4]	6,020	6,675	7.8	7.2	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.5
Construction	756	904	14.8	15.0	16.7	16.3	18.0	18.2
Manufacturing	2,023	2,130	8.9	7.3	7.0	7.8	8.6	9.4
Durable goods	1,247	1,288	9.0	7.3	6.8	7.6	8.6	9.4
Nondurable goods	776	842	8.6	7.3	7.9	8.0	8.6	9.5
Transportation and public utilities	276	316	4.9	4.0	4.8	4.0	4.6	5.5
Wholesale and retail trade	1,576	1,731	8.2	7.9	7.8	8.6	8.3	8.7
Finance and service industries	1,288	1,502	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.1
Government workers	601	841	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	5.3
Agricultural wage and salary workers	160	235	10.1	10.3	12.6	10.6	13.3	14.0

[1] Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

[2] Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed persons, whereas that by industry covers only unemployed wage and salary workers.

[3] Includes mining, not shown separately.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1980	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981
DURATION								
Less than 5 weeks	3,011	3,659	3,108	3,187	3,161	3,383	3,652	3,815
5 to 14 weeks	2,430	2,749	2,524	2,196	2,345	2,489	2,605	2,861
15 weeks and over	2,065	2,062	2,329	2,100	2,194	2,212	2,251	2,330
15 to 26 weeks	1,031	1,041	1,213	1,068	1,059	1,151	1,156	1,253
27 weeks and over	1,014	1,021	1,116	1,032	1,135	1,061	1,095	1,117
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	13.3	13.0	13.6	13.9	14.5	13.7	12.7	13.2
Median duration, in weeks	7.2	6.5	7.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.9
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	40.2	43.2	38.0	42.6	41.0	41.8	42.9	42.8
5 to 14 weeks	32.5	32.5	31.7	29.3	30.5	30.8	30.6	31.8
15 weeks and over	27.3	24.3	29.3	28.1	28.5	27.4	26.5	25.9
15 to 26 weeks	13.8	12.3	15.2	14.3	13.8	14.2	13.6	13.5
27 weeks and over	13.5	12.1	14.0	13.8	14.7	13.1	12.9	12.4

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1980	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED								
Lost last job	3,900	4,851	4,229	3,691	3,929	4,338	4,422	4,786
On layoff	1,217	1,520	1,453	1,178	1,205	1,412	1,607	1,790
Other job losers	2,683	2,931	2,776	2,513	2,724	2,925	2,815	2,996
Left last job	904	894	897	898	838	889	962	886
Reentered labor force	1,864	2,219	1,896	2,022	1,939	1,949	2,172	2,311
Seeking first job	833	906	890	873	944	953	987	977
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	52.1	52.5	53.5	49.3	51.4	53.4	51.8	53.4
On layoff	16.3	17.9	18.4	15.7	15.7	17.4	19.8	20.0
Other job losers	35.8	34.6	35.1	33.6	35.6	36.0	33.0	33.4
Job leavers	12.1	10.6	11.3	12.0	11.0	10.9	11.3	9.9
Reentrants	24.7	26.2	24.0	27.0	25.4	24.0	25.4	25.8
New entrants	11.1	10.7	11.2	11.7	12.3	11.7	11.6	10.9
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE								
Job losers	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.5
Job leavers	.9	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8
Reentrants	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2
New entrants	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9

Table A-8. Unemployment by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1980	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981
Total, 16 years and over	7,946	9,008	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.4
16 to 24 years	3,567	3,914	16.5	13.7	14.3	14.7	15.6	16.2
16 to 19 years	1,694	1,899	18.6	16.1	16.8	19.3	20.6	21.8
16 to 17 years	794	808	21.4	19.3	20.5	21.2	21.4	23.1
18 to 19 years	893	1,084	16.5	17.7	17.4	18.1	19.9	20.7
20 to 24 years	1,873	2,015	12.1	11.3	11.8	12.1	12.8	13.0
25 years and over	4,382	5,038	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.1
25 to 54 years	3,874	4,525	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.6
55 years and over	489	538	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.7
Men, 16 years and over	4,491	5,068	7.4	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.7	8.3
16 to 24 years	2,054	2,233	15.6	13.8	15.2	15.7	16.8	17.3
16 to 19 years	959	1,025	19.8	18.4	19.7	19.3	19.7	22.0
16 to 17 years	450	435	22.3	19.8	21.5	21.2	20.6	23.0
18 to 19 years	504	587	17.8	17.8	18.1	18.1	19.1	21.2
20 to 24 years	1,095	1,208	13.2	11.3	12.7	12.9	13.9	14.6
25 years and over	2,406	2,790	5.1	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.5	5.8
25 to 54 years	2,149	2,514	5.6	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.9	6.4
55 years and over	293	317	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.6
Women, 16 years and over	3,455	3,936	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.5
16 to 24 years	1,513	1,681	17.2	13.6	13.4	14.2	15.1	14.9
16 to 19 years	735	874	20.3	17.7	17.8	19.3	21.5	21.5
16 to 17 years	344	373	15.1	18.7	19.5	21.1	22.4	23.3
18 to 19 years	389	497	10.8	17.5	16.8	18.1	20.8	20.1
20 to 24 years	778	807	5.8	11.3	10.8	11.2	11.5	11.2
25 years and over	1,936	2,244	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.4
25 to 54 years	1,725	2,011	3.4	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.5	6.9
55 years and over	196	222		3.7	3.6	4.4	4.1	3.8

Table A-9. Employment status of the black and Hispanic-origin population

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1980	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981
BLACK[1]								
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,579	17,952	17,579	17,828	17,852	17,886	17,923	17,952
Civilian labor force	10,710	10,927	10,716	10,654	10,764	10,900	10,920	10,936
Participation rate	60.9	60.9	61.0	59.8	60.3	60.9	60.9	60.9
Employed	9,174	9,173	9,097	9,118	9,016	9,119	9,092	9,104
Unemployed	1,536	1,754	1,619	1,536	1,748	1,781	1,828	1,833
Unemployment rate	14.3	16.1	15.1	14.4	16.2	16.3	16.7	16.8
Not in labor force	6,869	7,025	6,863	7,174	7,088	6,986	7,003	7,016
HISPANIC ORIGIN[2]								
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,824	9,188	8,824	8,950	9,050	9,098	9,189	9,188
Civilian labor force	5,643	5,902	5,696	5,656	5,665	5,757	5,878	5,970
Participation rate	64.0	64.2	64.6	63.2	62.6	63.3	64.0	65.0
Employed	5,088	5,247	5,116	5,096	5,116	5,224	5,238	5,279
Unemployed	555	655	580	559	549	533	640	692
Unemployment rate	9.8	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.3	10.9	11.6
Not in labor force	3,181	3,287	3,128	3,294	3,385	3,341	3,311	3,218

[1] Data relate to black workers only. In the 1970 census, they constituted about 88 percent of the "black and other" population group.

[2] Data on persons of Hispanic ethnicity are collected independently of racial data. In the 1970 census, approximately 96 percent of this population was white.

Table A-10. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981
VETERANS										
Total, 25 years and over	8,401	8,638	7,972	8,190	7,514	7,661	458	529	5.7	6.5
25 to 29 years	7,323	7,300	7,033	7,015	6,611	6,538	422	477	6.0	6.8
25 to 29 years	1,625	1,401	1,529	1,306	1,395	1,155	134	149	8.8	11.4
30 to 34 years	3,531	3,200	3,406	3,082	3,217	2,891	189	191	5.5	6.2
35 to 39 years	2,167	2,699	2,098	2,629	1,999	2,492	99	137	4.7	5.2
40 years and over	1,078	1,338	939	1,175	903	1,123	36	52	3.8	4.4
NONVETERANS										
Total, 25 to 39 years	15,791	16,669	15,028	15,809	14,173	14,739	855	1,070	5.7	6.8
25 to 29 years	7,214	7,490	6,812	7,056	6,326	6,479	486	577	7.1	8.2
30 to 34 years	4,797	5,405	4,597	5,165	4,355	4,865	242	300	5.3	5.8
35 to 39 years	3,780	3,774	3,619	3,588	3,492	3,395	127	193	3.5	5.4

NOTE: Vietnam-era veterans are males who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are males who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 25 to 39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population. Data for 20-to-24-year-old veterans are no longer shown on the table, because the group is rapidly disappearing (into the 25-30 age category) and the numbers remaining are not large enough to warrant their continued publication.

Table A-11. Employment status of the noninstitutional population for the ten largest States

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted*			Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1980	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	17,236	17,521	17,546	17,236	17,444	17,466	17,493	17,521	17,546
Civilian labor force	11,325	11,485	11,506	11,312	11,340	11,397	11,348	11,488	11,504
Employed	10,340	10,607	10,608	10,497	10,521	10,629	10,528	10,556	10,566
Unemployed	785	878	898	815	819	768	820	932	938
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.6	7.8	7.2	7.2	6.7	7.2	8.1	8.2
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	7,044	7,225	7,241	7,044	7,175	7,189	7,207	7,225	7,241
Civilian labor force	3,989	4,192	4,165	4,023	4,125	4,165	4,131	4,198	4,211
Employed	3,766	3,864	3,850	3,799	3,880	3,900	3,829	3,893	3,890
Unemployed	223	328	314	224	245	265	302	305	321
Unemployment rate	5.6	7.8	7.5	5.6	5.9	6.4	7.3	7.3	7.6
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	8,345	8,391	8,396	8,345	8,379	8,381	8,386	8,391	8,396
Civilian labor force	5,522	5,560	5,526	5,491	5,530	5,544	5,520	5,519	5,496
Employed	5,062	5,110	5,065	5,001	5,117	5,076	5,057	5,060	5,008
Unemployed	460	451	461	490	413	468	463	459	488
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.1	8.3	8.9	7.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.9
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	4,430	4,464	4,468	4,430	4,455	4,457	4,461	4,464	4,468
Civilian labor force	2,947	3,043	3,062	2,964	2,966	2,992	2,962	3,060	3,073
Employed	2,812	2,831	2,867	2,811	2,771	2,785	2,773	2,819	2,857
Unemployed	135	212	195	153	195	207	189	241	216
Unemployment rate	4.6	7.0	6.4	5.2	6.6	6.9	6.4	7.9	7.0
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	6,830	6,895	6,901	6,830	6,878	6,882	6,888	6,895	6,901
Civilian labor force	4,305	4,438	4,404	4,296	4,423	4,456	4,388	4,445	4,392
Employed	3,756	3,926	3,883	3,718	3,923	3,963	3,874	3,882	3,843
Unemployed	549	512	521	578	500	493	514	563	549
Unemployment rate	12.8	11.5	11.8	13.5	11.3	11.1	11.7	12.7	12.5
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	5,584	5,627	5,631	5,584	5,615	5,618	5,622	5,627	5,631
Civilian labor force	3,581	3,566	3,559	3,554	3,556	3,520	3,497	3,566	3,550
Employed	3,330	3,337	3,310	3,284	3,342	3,282	3,265	3,312	3,283
Unemployed	252	229	249	270	214	238	232	254	267
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.4	7.0	7.6	6.0	6.8	6.6	7.1	7.5
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	13,328	13,342	13,342	13,328	13,339	13,337	13,338	13,342	13,342
Civilian labor force	7,939	7,887	7,852	7,972	7,963	7,931	7,962	7,965	7,896
Employed	7,358	7,357	7,278	7,379	7,361	7,370	7,417	7,412	7,303
Unemployed	581	530	574	593	602	561	545	553	591
Unemployment rate	7.3	6.7	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.1	6.8	6.9	7.5
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	8,006	8,055	8,060	8,006	8,042	8,045	8,049	8,055	8,060
Civilian labor force	5,112	5,112	5,151	5,067	5,144	5,111	5,048	5,051	5,119
Employed	4,649	4,607	4,589	4,578	4,686	4,624	4,528	4,524	4,534
Unemployed	463	505	562	489	458	487	520	527	585
Unemployment rate	9.1	9.9	10.9	9.7	8.9	9.5	10.3	10.4	11.4
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	8,974	9,015	9,018	8,974	9,004	9,005	9,009	9,015	9,018
Civilian labor force	5,440	5,472	5,463	5,401	5,474	5,485	5,405	5,443	5,426
Employed	5,028	5,005	4,991	4,973	5,042	5,070	4,962	4,973	4,938
Unemployed	412	467	473	428	432	415	443	470	488
Unemployment rate	7.6	8.5	8.7	7.9	7.9	7.6	8.2	8.6	9.0
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	9,822	10,012	10,029	9,822	9,960	9,976	9,993	10,012	10,029
Civilian labor force	6,510	6,726	6,767	6,481	6,646	6,625	6,723	6,713	6,760
Employed	6,148	6,416	6,394	6,119	6,307	6,271	6,349	6,370	6,390
Unemployed	363	311	373	362	339	354	374	343	370
Unemployment rate	5.6	4.6	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.1	5.5

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

* These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1980	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981 p	Nov. 1981 p	Nov. 1980	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981 p	Nov. 1981 p
Total	91,599	92,159	92,389	92,331	90,844	91,880	91,901	92,033	91,798	91,561
Goods-producing	25,877	26,285	26,013	25,701	25,629	25,939	25,931	25,930	25,651	25,459
Mining	1,051	1,169	1,166	1,177	1,052	1,132	1,151	1,162	1,164	1,179
Construction	4,533	4,516	4,494	4,382	4,389	4,272	4,275	4,272	4,260	4,242
Manufacturing	20,293	20,600	20,353	20,142	20,188	20,535	20,505	20,496	20,227	20,038
Production workers	14,190	14,376	14,138	13,935	14,081	14,327	14,294	14,281	14,018	13,825
Durable goods	12,156	12,292	12,157	12,021	12,090	12,333	12,332	12,311	12,108	11,953
Production workers	8,391	8,440	8,312	8,173	8,320	8,491	8,485	8,465	8,265	8,103
Lumber and wood products	587.9	691.0	666.1	647.3	683	702	686	677	654	642
Furniture and fixtures	468.6	484.7	482.0	473.7	483	488	487	485	479	468
Stone, clay, and glass products	665.2	664.5	653.0	642.9	658	658	660	655	645	635
Primary metal products	1,123.3	1,138.8	1,108.0	1,097.3	1,126	1,140	1,148	1,139	1,112	1,099
Fabricated metal products	1,597.6	1,607.5	1,584.3	1,562.3	1,582	1,614	1,610	1,606	1,575	1,545
Machinery, except electrical	2,479.6	2,540.7	2,527.6	2,525.4	2,489	2,533	2,542	2,551	2,548	2,536
Electric and electronic equipment	2,109.6	2,164.8	2,157.7	2,133.1	2,096	2,167	2,166	2,163	2,149	2,120
Transportation equipment	1,894.6	1,848.3	1,829.9	1,796.5	1,874	1,886	1,889	1,889	1,805	1,777
Instruments and related products	711.2	723.1	719.2	715.3	712	723	727	727	722	715
Miscellaneous manufacturing	417.9	428.7	429.3	426.6	407	426	417	419	416	416
Nondurable goods	8,137	8,308	8,196	8,121	8,098	8,202	8,173	8,185	8,119	8,085
Production workers	5,799	5,936	5,826	5,762	5,761	5,836	5,809	5,816	5,753	5,722
Food and kindred products	1,719.3	1,776.1	1,721.8	1,674.2	1,705	1,691	1,668	1,669	1,668	1,661
Tobacco manufactures	75.3	77.7	77.1	75.4	74	71	73	72	70	71
Textile mill products	847.8	850.2	833.7	827.3	844	856	849	849	833	823
Apparel and other textile products	1,262.3	1,287.3	1,272.7	1,260.4	1,253	1,278	1,272	1,273	1,258	1,252
Paper and allied products	691.4	702.0	692.8	691.5	692	696	698	703	693	692
Printing and publishing	1,268.2	1,294.1	1,298.7	1,308.6	1,265	1,290	1,295	1,301	1,301	1,306
Chemicals and allied products	1,100.1	1,110.5	1,103.3	1,101.3	1,103	1,110	1,106	1,112	1,107	1,105
Petroleum and coal products	209.5	212.7	211.0	210.2	209	212	212	211	210	210
Rubber and misc. plastics products	730.6	760.8	748.2	738.2	725	760	764	760	744	733
Leather and leather products	232.5	237.0	236.7	234.2	231	238	236	236	235	232
Service-producing	65,722	65,874	66,376	66,630	65,215	65,941	65,970	66,103	66,147	66,102
Transportation and public utilities	5,147	5,222	5,200	5,197	5,114	5,167	5,170	5,186	5,164	5,161
Wholesale and retail trade	20,761	20,919	20,993	21,136	20,464	20,796	20,862	20,872	20,910	20,826
Wholesale trade	5,312	5,370	5,381	5,378	5,296	5,360	5,375	5,370	5,360	5,362
Retail trade	15,449	15,549	15,612	15,758	15,168	15,436	15,487	15,502	15,550	15,464
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,223	5,361	5,348	5,344	5,235	5,344	5,354	5,366	5,359	5,355
Services	18,118	18,812	18,820	18,790	18,160	18,642	18,667	18,774	18,782	18,828
Government	16,473	15,560	16,015	16,163	16,242	15,992	15,917	15,805	15,932	15,932
Federal government	2,776	2,735	2,734	2,738	2,796	2,777	2,770	2,765	2,756	2,757
State and local government	13,697	12,825	13,281	13,425	13,446	13,215	13,147	13,140	13,176	13,175

p = preliminary

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1980	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981 p	Nov. 1981 p	Nov. 1980	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981 p	Nov. 1981 p
Total private	35.3	35.0	35.1	35.1	35.3	35.3	35.2	34.9	35.0	35.1
Mining	43.6	43.8	44.4	44.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	36.8	35.7	37.3	36.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	40.2	39.5	39.6	39.7	39.8	40.0	40.0	39.3	39.5	39.3
Overtime hours	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.5
Durable goods	40.7	39.8	40.0	40.0	40.4	40.5	40.5	39.7	39.9	39.7
Overtime hours	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.4
Lumber and wood products	39.2	37.9	38.1	37.8	39.1	38.8	38.6	37.3	37.5	37.7
Furniture and fixtures	38.4	37.7	38.8	38.1	38.0	38.5	38.6	37.5	38.3	37.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.4	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.3	40.1	40.4
Primary metal products	40.8	40.8	39.6	39.6	40.8	40.5	40.7	40.6	39.8	39.6
Fabricated metal products	40.9	39.6	40.1	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.5	39.5	40.0	39.6
Machinery, except electrical	41.3	40.4	40.6	40.8	41.0	41.1	41.2	40.3	40.7	40.5
Electric and electronic equipment	40.4	39.7	40.0	39.7	39.9	40.5	40.4	39.6	40.0	39.2
Transportation equipment	41.7	39.9	40.5	40.9	41.2	41.2	41.3	39.9	40.1	40.4
Instruments and related products	40.9	40.4	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.8	40.5	40.2	40.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.1	38.7	39.2	39.5	38.6	39.2	39.1	38.4	38.9	39.0
Nondurable goods	39.4	39.1	39.1	39.2	39.1	39.3	39.3	38.9	39.0	38.8
Overtime hours	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7
Food and kindred products	40.1	39.8	39.6	39.8	39.8	39.4	39.4	39.2	39.5	39.5
Tobacco manufactures	40.1	40.2	39.6	38.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	40.3	38.9	39.5	39.4	39.9	40.4	40.3	38.9	39.4	39.0
Apparel and other textile products	35.4	35.2	35.9	35.9	35.2	35.9	36.1	35.2	35.8	35.7
Paper and allied products	42.8	43.2	42.5	42.6	42.4	42.7	42.7	43.1	42.5	42.2
Printing and publishing	37.2	37.4	37.2	37.2	36.8	37.3	37.3	37.1	37.1	36.8
Chemicals and allied products	42.0	42.2	41.4	42.0	41.6	41.8	41.7	42.3	41.4	41.6
Petroleum and coal products	43.6	44.4	43.8	43.8	42.9	43.1	42.8	43.3	42.8	43.1
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.1	39.8	40.3	39.7	40.8	40.5	40.6	39.6	40.1	39.4
Leather and leather products	36.3	36.0	36.7	36.6	36.3	36.5	36.9	36.1	36.8	36.7
Transportation and public utilities	39.7	39.2	39.4	39.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wholesale and retail trade	32.1	32.2	31.9	31.9	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.1	31.9	32.0
Wholesale trade	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.8	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.5	38.4	38.8
Retail trade	30.0	30.2	29.8	29.8	30.2	30.1	30.1	30.1	29.9	29.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.3	36.0	36.2	36.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.6	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.7	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.6

[1] Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolls.

[2] This series is not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Nov. 1980	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981 p	Nov. 1981 p	Nov. 1980	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981 p	Nov. 1981 p
Total private	$6.92	$7.40	$7.42	$7.46	$244.28	$259.00	$260.44	$261.85
Seasonally adjusted	6.90	7.37	7.39	7.44	243.57	257.21	258.65	261.14
Mining	9.49	10.29	10.32	10.50	413.76	450.70	458.21	468.30
Construction	10.24	11.02	11.08	11.05	376.83	393.41	4.3.28	406.64
Manufacturing	7.60	8.15	8.14	8.18	305.52	321.93	322.34	324.75
Durable goods	8.11	8.68	8.69	8.74	330.08	345.46	347.60	349.60
Lumber and wood products	6.76	7.15	7.11	7.17	264.99	270.99	270.89	271.03
Furniture and fixtures	5.63	6.00	6.04	6.04	216.19	226.20	234.35	230.12
Stone, clay, and glass products	7.81	8.53	8.49	8.50	323.33	346.32	344.69	347.65
Primary metal products	10.29	11.22	10.96	11.13	419.83	457.78	435.20	440.75
Fabricated metal products	7.77	8.34	8.37	8.39	317.79	330.26	335.64	335.60
Machinery, except electrical	8.38	8.98	9.04	9.10	346.09	362.79	367.02	371.28
Electric and electronic equipment	7.27	7.79	7.84	7.87	293.71	309.26	313.60	312.44
Transportation equipment	9.87	10.41	10.59	10.57	411.58	415.36	428.90	4.2.31
Instruments and related products	7.01	7.60	7.60	7.71	286.71	307.04	305.52	312.26
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5.62	6.07	6.08	6.13	219.74	234.91	238.34	242.14
Nondurable goods	6.82	7.37	7.34	7.38	268.71	288.17	286.99	289.30
Food and kindred products	7.09	7.58	7.53	7.61	284.31	301.68	298.19	302.88
Tobacco manufactures	7.86	8.66	8.61	8.99	315.19	348.13	340.96	349.71
Textile mill products	5.31	5.69	5.73	5.74	213.99	221.34	226.34	226.16
Apparel and other textile products	4.75	5.06	5.07	5.05	168.15	178.11	182.01	181.30
Paper and allied products	8.18	8.95	8.81	8.91	350.10	386.64	374.43	379.57
Printing and publishing	7.79	8.40	8.43	8.45	289.79	314.16	313.60	314.34
Chemicals and allied products	8.60	9.38	9.34	9.39	361.20	395.84	386.68	394.38
Petroleum and coal products	10.52	11.53	11.47	11.53	458.67	511.93	502.39	505.01
Rubber and misc. plastics products	6.88	7.38	7.40	7.33	282.77	293.72	298.22	291.00
Leather and leather products	4.69	5.08	5.07	5.07	170.25	182.88	186.07	185.56
Transportation and public utilities	9.27	9.97	9.97	10.04	368.02	390.82	392.82	396.58
Wholesale and retail trade	5.64	6.04	6.00	6.05	181.04	194.49	191.40	193.00
Wholesale trade	7.19	7.71	7.74	7.79	276.82	296.84	298.76	302.25
Retail trade	5.02	5.37	5.30	5.34	150.60	162.17	157.94	159.13
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.02	6.38	6.42	6.54	218.53	229.68	232.40	238.06
Services	6.09	6.51	6.57	6.65	198.53	210.92	213.53	216.13

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
	Nov. 1980	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981 p	Nov. 1981 p	Percent change from: Nov. 1980–Nov. 1981	Nov. 1980	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981 p	Nov. 1981 p	Percent change from: Oct. 1981–Nov. 1981
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	132.1	141.8	142.0	143.0	8.3	132.1	139.0	140.7	141.5	141.8	143.1	0.9
Constant (1977) dollars	93.5	92.2	92.2	N.A.	(2)	93.3	92.2	92.7	92.1	92.0	N.A.	(3)
Mining	139.2	151.5	151.6	154.4	11.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction	125.7	135.2	135.7	135.3	7.6	125.2	131.8	132.5	132.9	134.1	134.7	.5
Manufacturing	134.6	144.8	145.4	146.1	8.5	134.6	142.5	143.6	144.8	145.4	146.0	.5
Transportation and public utilities	133.3	143.1	143.2	144.2	8.2	132.6	139.3	141.8	141.7	142.1	143.4	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade	131.8	141.2	140.3	141.2	7.2	132.3	138.4	140.0	141.2	140.6	141.8	.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	131.9	139.9	140.9	143.3	8.6	132.4	137.4	140.4	140.3	141.0	143.9	2.0
Services	[illegible]	139.8	140.6	142.1	9.0	130.5	136.9	139.4	139.8	140.6	142.3	[illegible]

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 Percent change was -1.4 from October 1980 to October 1981, the latest month available.
3 Percent change was -.1 from September 1981 to October 1981, the latest month available.
4 Mining is not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1980	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981 p	Nov. 1981 p	Nov. 1980	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981 p	Nov. 1981 p
Total private	108.7	109.7	109.5	109.0	107.7	109.4	109.2	108.6	108.4	108.2
Goods-producing	104.0	103.6	103.3	101.4	102.0	103.5	103.4	101.1	100.7	99.5
Mining	126.5	141.1	142.2	144.0	126.6	136.5	139.8	139.0	140.1	142.9
Construction	119.3	115.0	119.5	113.9	114.4	110.9	110.0	105.2	109.3	110.5
Manufacturing	100.0	99.6	98.3	96.9	98.4	100.5	100.4	98.5	97.1	95.3
Durable goods	100.4	98.6	97.6	96.0	98.6	100.9	100.9	98.6	96.7	94.3
Lumber and wood products	91.5	88.8	85.7	82.1	90.6	92.5	89.8	85.5	82.6	81.2
Furniture and fixtures	97.7	98.9	101.1	97.1	95.1	102.3	102.3	98.4	98.7	94.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	97.1	94.9	92.9	91.6	94.5	94.5	94.6	92.5	90.2	89.3
Primary metal products	92.6	93.9	88.1	87.5	92.6	93.5	94.4	93.6	89.0	87.5
Fabricated metal products	98.6	96.0	95.3	93.4	96.4	98.8	98.4	95.5	94.4	91.3
Machinery, except electrical	110.2	110.2	110.1	110.3	109.8	111.7	112.9	110.9	111.4	109.7
Electric and electronic equipment	107.7	108.4	108.3	105.3	105.3	110.9	110.5	108.2	108.0	102.9
Transportation equipment	94.0	85.6	85.9	87.9	91.3	91.1	91.6	88.8	83.6	81.5
Instruments and related products	113.4	111.0	110.9	111.0	111.7	113.3	113.9	113.0	111.4	109.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	94.0	95.2	96.5	96.9	90.1	95.4	92.8	91.4	92.0	92.8
Nondurable goods	99.5	101.1	99.3	98.2	98.0	99.8	99.5	98.5	97.7	96.7
Food and kindred products	102.2	106.7	101.9	98.5	100.3	98.4	96.8	96.3	97.3	96.7
Tobacco manufactures	110.8	115.2	112.2	107.7	102.2	103.2	110.1	103.3	98.7	96.1
Textile mill products	92.9	89.8	89.2	88.0	91.3	93.7	92.7	89.6	88.8	86.6
Apparel and other textile products	95.2	96.3	96.7	96.1	93.9	97.6	97.2	95.0	95.3	94.7
Paper and allied products	100.2	103.1	99.7	100.0	99.4	100.9	101.1	103.0	99.7	99.0
Printing and publishing	107.6	109.4	109.3	110.6	106.3	108.8	109.3	109.3	109.3	109.0
Chemicals and allied products	100.9	103.3	99.9	101.7	100.5	102.4	102.2	103.8	100.5	101.1
Petroleum and coal products	104.4	104.8	102.2	100.9	102.5	102.2	100.7	101.1	98.4	98.3
Rubber and misc. plastics products	101.1	102.3	101.6	98.5	99.6	103.6	105.0	101.7	100.3	96.7
Leather and leather products	93.6	89.9	91.6	90.4	87.8	91.4	91.5	88.5	91.3	90.1
Service-producing	111.2	113.0	113.0	113.3	110.9	112.6	112.5	112.8	112.7	113.0
Transportation and public utilities	106.4	106.1	106.1	106.2	105.7	106.0	105.2	105.5	104.6	105.5
Wholesale and retail trade	107.6	108.5	108.0	108.7	106.3	107.8	107.9	108.0	107.6	107.4
Wholesale trade	111.0	111.6	112.4	112.9	110.5	112.3	112.1	111.8	111.3	112.6
Retail trade	106.3	107.3	106.3	107.1	104.7	106.0	106.2	106.6	106.1	105.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	115.9	117.7	118.0	118.5	116.2	118.1	118.7	118.3	118.4	119.0
Services	116.1	119.7	120.2	119.9	116.9	119.3	119.0	119.6	120.1	120.7

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment[1] increased

Year and month	Over 1-month span	Over 3-month span	Over 6-month span	Over 12-month span
1978				
January	66.3	77.0	80.8	79.9
February	66.3	76.5	82.8	82.8
March	72.1	80.2	83.7	82.3
April	73.3	78.2	77.9	85.1
May	65.4	78.2	80.2	83.7
June	70.6	73.0	78.2	83.4
July	62.5	71.2	74.1	81.7
August	66.9	69.5	77.3	80.9
September	67.2	72.1	77.0	79.4
October	68.3	75.2	79.4	75.0
November	72.4	76.7	73.3	77.6
December	70.9	77.6	74.7	75.0
1979				
January	65.1	72.1	72.1	74.7
February	66.0	68.5	71.8	70.6
March	64.2	65.7	70.1	69.5
April	58.1	63.7	64.8	67.2
May	60.5	62.8	59.6	59.5
June	62.5	63.7	54.4	58.1
July	57.0	53.5	56.7	53.5
August	53.2	50.0	51.5	55.2
September	49.1	53.5	52.0	50.0
October	61.6	52.0	50.6	46.2
November	49.4	53.5	51.2	38.1
December	49.7	49.4	47.7	35.8
1980				
January	52.5	50.6	40.4	32.0
February	53.2	46.5	33.4	32.6
March	49.4	38.7	30.5	31.7
April	34.6	30.8	24.7	32.3
May	32.9	27.0	26.2	31.4
June	31.4	25.9	28.2	31.4
July	36.9	35.3	35.2	31.4
August	64.8	54.9	45.1	32.6
September	64.0	71.2	61.0	34.9
October	61.3	69.8	73.5	61.6
November	63.4	64.6	72.7	55.9
December	56.7	64.0	65.4	70.3
1981				
January	59.6	61.0	68.6	78.8
February	55.8	61.3	68.6	75.6
March	52.3	64.2	67.2	73.3
April	69.8	68.9	70.3	64.9p
May	62.5	66.9	67.7	53.2p
June	51.5	68.6	71.8	
July	67.2	60.2	53.2p	
August	48.7	66.6	37.2p	
September	58.1	59.0p		
October	30.9p	31.7p		
November	31.4p			
December				

[1] Number of employees, seasonally adjusted, on payrolls of 172 private nonagricultural industries.
p = preliminary

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you, Ms. Norwood.

Senator Jepsen, as we know, vice chairman of the full committee—Senator Jepsen, do you have an opening statement?

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR JEPSEN, VICE CHAIRMAN

Senator JEPSEN. Thank you, Senator Proxmire.

The unemployment figures are not good. They have not been good for many years. Make no mistake about it. Our present high unemployment is the result of years of declining economic growth that was fostered by bad economic policy.

It was because of our high unemployment rates that the Reagan administration proposed its tax cuts earlier this year. Those tax cuts have been in effect just 65 days, and what is more important, they are far smaller than what the President wanted.

The original Reagan individual tax reduction for this year was cut by 87 percent by Congress. Had we adopted the President's original tax cut, we would not now be seeing the unemployment rates that we see today.

Had we passed the President's original tax reduction, we would still have our economic problems, because those problems have been a decade in the making and they cannot be solved in a matter of days or months, but those economic problems, particularly unemployment, would be less pressing than they are now if we had passed the President's original tax cut.

As we continue for the next few months in the recession, there will be those who demand that we reverse course, that we revoke the tax cuts and the spending cuts. This advice is seriously flawed. Those tired policies of spend and spend and spend, tax and tax, are what caused our present economic problems. To now support a return to those failed policies for instant salvation takes remarkable gall.

In the last election, the people told us that they wanted relief from high inflation and high unemployment and high interest rates. But they told us something more basic. They demanded that Government exhibit a virtue they believed was in very short supply in this town, and that's leadership. They told us that they'd had enough of Government changing economic policies every 60 days. They had enough of Government offering quick fixes and sugar-coated but harmful solutions.

They wanted Government to change course, but more importantly they want Government to stick to that course. They want the strong leadership that the American people deserve, and Congress must not forget this year what the people so clearly and dramatically told us last year.

I thank you for allowing me to make my statement, Senator Proxmire.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you very much, Senator Jepsen.

Ms. Norwood, you say on the last page—that's the last sentence—you say, "The rate of unemployment in November at 8.4 percent is the highest level in 6 years."

Can you tell us how the actual number of unemployed compares? When was the last time we had 9 million people out of work?

Ms. NORWOOD. We will check that for the record, but I am not sure that we reached 9 million people.

[The information referred to follows:]

The November level of unemployment, at 9.0 million, was the highest number recorded during the post-World War II period; during the 1974–75 recession, joblessness reached 8.4 million.

The annual average number of unemployed was estimated to be 9.5 million in 1939, the previous high; the unemployment rate was 17.2 percent in that year. It should be noted that as the labor force grows, so does the number of unemployed associated with any given unemployment rate. Hence, the jobless rate in May 1975, at 9.0 percent, was higher than the November 1981 rate, even though the number of unemployed persons in November was at a post-war high.

Senator PROXMIRE. So this is the highest number of people out of work since when? The Great Depression?

Ms. NORWOOD. I believe you are correct.

Senator PROXMIRE. Since the 1930's Depression.

I'd like to ask you some questions about the effect of this particular unemployment, the severity of it. We all know it's very painful, but how very serious it is—table A–7 gives the number of people who reported losing their last job.

What percentage of these people are covered by unemployment insurance? Could you give us some rough idea, just an estimate?

Ms. NORWOOD. There are roughly 3½ million people during the same week of the survey who were on unemployment insurance rolls. The number of job losers was about 4.8 million.

Senator PROXMIRE. So 3½ people are on the unemployment insurance rolls. There are 9 million unemployed. The calculation which exists, there are 5½ million people who are unemployed and have no unemployment compensation; is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's a rough estimate. And that, of course, is because a lot of people who lose their jobs do not have eligibility for unemployment insurance. It's also because there are a lot of new entrants and reentrants into the labor force—people who have been out for a while and are now back in, and therefore, generally, are not eligible for unemployment compensation.

Senator PROXMIRE. There's some feeling that unemployment today doesn't impose the same hardships that it did during the 1950's and 1960's because of the current prominence of two or three earner households.

Can you tell us what percentage of the unemployed today are the sole income source of their families, and can you break that down by race?

Ms. NORWOOD. We can provide that for the record. In general, more than half of the husband-wife families have at least two earners. The group that is hardest hit is, of course, the single earner family.

Senator PROXMIRE. You say more than half. Would you say almost half then are the sole provider for their family?

Ms. NORWOOD. No, about one-fourth of all employed persons living in families are the only employed family member.

[The information referred to follows:]

In the third quarter of 1981, 39 percent of all unemployed persons were either in families in which no one was employed, or lived alone or with nonrelatives. Among unemployed persons living in families, 29 percent had no family member employed.

The comparable figure was 26 percent for whites and 38 percent for blacks. (These numbers are not seasonally adjusted.)

Senator PROXMIRE. What regions of the country are experiencing the greatest increases in unemployment?

Ms. NORWOOD. The increases over the last 4 months have been fairly widespread. But the areas of the country that have durable goods manufacturing, automobiles in particular, have been especially hard hit. Construction activity has been very low, and in the month of November there seemed to be some decline in the retail trade sector.

Senator PROXMIRE. The Midwest, the Northeast, that section of the country; is that particularly hard hit?

Ms. NORWOOD. I would say so.

Senator PROXMIRE. In generai, do we have a generally lower level of unemployment in the so-called Sun Belt of the South and West than we do in the Southeast; is that still true?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. Could you give us some idea of what the unemployment level is in States like Michigan, Ohio, and Massachusetts, some of the States that had high unemployment?

Ms. NORWOOD. Michigan had in November an unemployment rate of 12.5 percent; Illinois had one of 8.9 percent; Ohio 11.4.

Senator PROXMIRE. Any higher than that?

Ms. NORWOOD. Michigan is the highest.

Senator PROXMIRE. You've published an official unemployment rate for black teenagers for November of 41.3 percent. What's the margin of error for that figure?

Ms. NORWOOD. The margin of error for teenagers is about 4 percentage points.

Senator PROXMIRE. For black teenagers it's the same?

Ms. NORWOOD. I meant for black teenagers.

Senator PROXMIRE. Since July the employment-population ratio, which we were very proud of, had gone up about 60 percent at one time, as I recall, for the first time in our history. But since July that declined from 58.7 percent to 57.9 percent. How many jobs lost does that represent?

Ms. NORWOOD. I'd have to make a calculation of that. About 940,000 jobs.

Senator PROXMIRE. How does that compare with the same points in the 1974, 1975, and 1980 recessions?

Ms. NORWOOD. About 930,000 down in 1974–75, and 590,000 in 1980.

Senator PROXMIRE. If you look at table A–2 and comparing the November 1981 employment-population ratio levels with November 1980, you see that the big declines occurred among blacks. Is that right?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir. I think one of the important points about the black workers is that they didn't have very much improvement in the period since the last recession, so that they started at a higher unemployment rate.

Senator PROXMIRE. Why was that?

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't know.

Senator PROXMIRE. Has the job decline also been—during this recession—concentrated heavily among blacks?

Ms. NORWOOD. No, it has not. It has been more concentrated by industry. And, of course, the demographic composition of the industry comes into that.

Senator PROXMIRE. Could you give us any notion or has there been any analysis you know of of the effect of the credit sensitive industries? I'm particularly aware of the fact, of course, that in housing there's been a terrific drop literally of well over 2 million jobs, I think, lost. If you have 2 million housing starts compared to less than 1 million, it adds up to 2 man-years of work for each house, and more than 2 million jobs right there. Automobiles obviously, also farm implements. Has there been any estimate to try to determine the extent to which this is a credit-induced recession?

Ms. NORWOOD. There's been a lot of discussion about that. I have not seen any careful work on it. We do have data, of course, which show declines in related industries. Lumber and wood, for example; the industries which feed into the automobile industry; household appliances and so on; and they do show drops. We can provide a list of that for the record.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

The following industries are among those which provide primary inputs to the automobile manufacturing and housing industries. It should be noted that several other industries, while not providers of inputs, are very much affected by changes in homebuilding and auto manufacturing. (Data are not seasonally adjusted and in thousands.)

	October 1980	October 1981	12-month change
Inputs to the automobile industry:			
Fabric, yarn, and thread mills	505.4	494.5	−10.9
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	185.5	189.8	+4.3
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	490.7	491.4	+0.7
Iron and steel foundries	199.6	202.2	+2.6
Screw machine products, bolts, etc.	103.2	102.5	−0.7
Metal stampings including auto stampings	258.7	254.0	−4.7
Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical	290.6	307.9	+17.3
Miscellaneous electrical equipment	163.7	174.3	+10.6
Rail and truck transportation	811.5	797.0	−14.5
Miscellaneous business services	3,031.7	3,236.1	+204.4
Wholesale trade	5,315.0	5,381.0	+66.0
Inputs to the housing industry:			
Lumber, sawmills, and planing mills	503.9	480.9	−23.0
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	207.1	193.1	−14.0
Wholesale and retail trade	20,533.0	20,999.0	+466.0
Heating and plumbing	68.3	69.4	+1.1
Engineering and architectural services	551.5	569.1	+17.6

Senator PROXMIRE. On the basis of your experience, with the reduction in interest rates that we've had so far—there's been some drop, as you know—can we expect that to have a positive effect in arresting unemployment? Is that too speculative for you to get into?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think it's a speculative question. Obviously, if interest rates go down and the impact of some of the tax legislation takes effect, we would expect that investment would increase.

Senator PROXMIRE. My time is up. In accordance with the usual Joint Economic Committee back and forth by party, Senator Jepsen.

Senator JEPSEN. Thank you, Senator.

Ms. Norwood, the average duration of unemployment—in other words, on average, how long the worker is unemployed—is 7 weeks. This is about 1 week less than the average 1 year ago. Why is the duration of unemployment lower than last year?

Ms. NORWOOD. Basically because we have had more people in the last 4 months who have lost their jobs, and so they have been unemployed for a shorter period of time. It's quite important to recognize that unemployment represents a flow of people. The same people who are unemployed in 1 month may not necessarily be unemployed in the next month. In fact, in a typical period of time, we find roughly half of the people who are unemployed in one month are also unemployed in the next month. About a quarter of them go out of the labor force, and the remaining quarter find jobs.

Senator JEPSEN. The unemployment rates by industry show the point that was made earlier, that 1 year ago those rates were very high because the economy was so weak. When Congress delayed and reduced the tax cuts the weak economy became even weaker.

Commissioner, last year did not the economy show a weakness by its high unemployment rates and an increase in those rates over 1979? In other words, were we already on the road?

Ms. NORWOOD. The overall unemployment rate a year ago was 7.5 percent. That's a pretty high rate. The rate then dropped to 7.0 percent in July 1980.

Senator JEPSEN. Just one last question, Commissioner Norwood. Because of the Thanksgiving recess we did not have the opportunity to hold our monthly hearing on the CPI. The inflation rate as measured by the CPI fell last month. Analysts believe the price moderation will continue in the near term. I know you're not in the crystal ball business, but are there any indications that cause you to believe that inflation will moderate significantly over the next few months?

Mr. LAYNG. It looks like the interest rate situation, certainly in the near term, looks stable. Of course, that had a very large upward impact on the index for most of this year, so from that source alone, there would be the expectation of some moderation in the next few months. The food situation is not as clear, but there doesn't seem to be anything on the horizon that would indicate a very large upsurge in food prices in the next few months. Those are two of the more important elements influencing the inflation pressures for the rest of this year and early next year.

Transportation is another important one, including energy and gasoline. Gasoline seems to have stabilized and perhaps started to move up a little bit. But overall, I would say that your assessment would be correct.

Senator JEPSEN. Interest rates last year at this time were about 21 percent.

Mr. LAYNG. Certainly in terms of the prime. The prime doesn't move into the consumer price index. It's the mortgage interest rate that directly affects the index, and of course, the prime affects the index through the borrowing of businesses and the cost of doing

business. But the direct impact on the CPI is through mortgage interest rates and automobile finance charges.

Senator JEPSEN. The interest rates last year were at this time about 21 percent, and they are, as of today——

Ms. NORWOOD. Today's newspaper indicated perhaps a further reduction. I'm not sure exactly.

Mr. LAYNG. The discount rate has dropped, which would lead you to believe that the prime would drop as well. The prime has certainly dropped in the last few weeks, but that effect will take some time before it really works through to the CPI. Even if it sends mortgage interest rates down, mortgage interest rates are still extremely high. They haven't really dropped very much. They've leveled off and started to ease down, but they haven't dropped to the point where they've either lowered the cost of purchasing housing or the cost of operating a business.

Senator JEPSEN. I'm advised that there's about a 3-month lag. Also, we have to take into consideration the inflation rate, which was going along at about 13.5 percent last year at this time, and what is it now? About 5?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, at the producer level it is down considerably. It is in about the 7-percent range and it has slowed at the consumer level as well.

Mr. LAYNG. But certainly not to the level of 4.5 percent or 5 percent. That's a 1-month change expressed at an annual rate. We as technicians believe that it's dangerous to try to annualize 1 month's changes like that. We prefer to look at the longer trend.

Senator JEPSEN. I was just comparing last year at this time, that month.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes. That's about 7 to 8 percent, sir.

Mr. LAYNG. I think it's clearly going to be down from what it was last year.

Senator JEPSEN. Single digit?

Mr. LAYNG. I'd say single digit is certainly a possibility. I will do an arithmetic calculation. We've had a 7.9-percent increase so far this year and you can calculate whatever you would like in terms—you could say, well, what will we need to get 10 percent, or 9.5, or 8? And you can look at what you have to get for the next 2 months. If you look at the next 2 months and pick a figure, 9.5, for example, you'd have to have an increase of about 1.5 percent average over the next 2 months. Last year we had an increase of about 2, a little over 2 percent for the last 2 months.

So if you ask whether that's reasonable, it's certainly within the range of possibility, yes. It's not outlandish. But that's an arithmetic calculation. It is not an economic forecast that's predicated on any economic developments. It's simply an arithmetic calculation, and you can evaluate the results.

Senator JEPSEN. Well, again, you've made some predictions. Is it going to be under 10 percent?

Ms. NORWOOD. We don't project; no, sir. We do not forecast. What John Layng is commenting on is that people ask us what would be required arithmetically for a number to reach a particular level, and we do provide that information.

Senator JEPSEN. Thank you.

Senator PROXMIRE. Before I yield to Senator Kennedy let me just say that the last time that unemployment exceeded 9 million was 1939.

Senator Kennedy.

Senator KENNEDY. I don't think there's any question in anyone's mind that you can bring the rate of inflation down significantly by throwing hundreds of thousands of people out of work. There are those, perhaps even on this committee and within the administration, who believe that this is an appropriate way to deal with inflation—to say to the working men and women of this country, the heads of households trying to provide for their children, that we're going to impose an economic policy that's going to put you out on the street and bring inflation down. I find that completely unacceptable.

We can find a better way to deal with inflation. It seems to me that the burden ought to be borne fairly and equitably, and it's not. The wealthiest individuals and the wealthiest corporations in this society are not sharing the burden. You can bring the inflation rate down by sending unemployment right up through the ceiling. But that policy is unacceptable.

The question is, Are we developing a humane and effective economic policy that is going to be equitable? Who is bearing the brunt of it now?

Your reports today indicate quite clearly that whatever improvements there have been in the rate of inflation and interest rates, they are being paid for in a very brutal and unsatisfactory way by the fact that we have thrown 1.5 million workers out of work since July.

Now, let me ask, how much sense does this make as an economic policy? Many of us stood on the floor of the U.S. Senate only a few months ago and saw the administration reduce the unemployment compensation, the safety net to help people who lose their jobs—by about a billion dollars. They cut back on unemployment compensation at the very time when they were planning to send unemployment right up through the roof.

Under the last Republican President, when there was an increase in unemployment, he recommended that Congress provide help for the unemployed until the economy recovered. Now we see a reduction by a billion dollars in unemployment compensation at a time when unemployment is skyrocketing.

I understand thousands of men and women saw their unemployment checks terminate over the last few weeks. Do you have any statistics on that?

Ms. NORWOOD. No, sir, I do not.

Senator KENNEDY. Who would have those? Is there any way you can provide them?

Ms. NORWOOD. We can provide some information which we could get from the Employment and Training Administration. Yes, we will do that.

[The information referred to follows:]

The most recent data available from the Employment and Training Administration show that about 200,000 persons had exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits during the month of October 1981.

Senator KENNEDY. Based on the statistics of unemployment compensation in the past, is there any question in your mind that there are tens of thousands of workers who are losing any kind of coverage whatsoever, coming into this Christmas season?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think the data show that in July, for example, which many people believe was the turning point, that there were about 2.8 million people receiving unemployment insurance benefits. There are now more than that. As of the week ending November 28, there were 3.5 million such people. Furthermore, initial claims are running at about 500,000 each week now.

Senator KENNEDY. It's my understanding that when the Congress accepted the administration's request to modify the unemployment compensation trigger, some 33,000 workers in Michigan lost coverage. I don't know whether you can comment on that.

Ms. NORWOOD. I believe the change affected extended UI benefits. I think the important thing in relating the unemployed to UI benefits is the proportion who are either new entrants to the labor force, who do not have eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits to a large extent, and that's about 11 percent of the unemployed in the month of November, and there were about 26 percent who were reentrants to the labor force. A little more than half of the unemployed were job losers in November, and they would have a greater chance of having UI eligibility.

Senator KENNEDY. We saw unemployment rise by 0.4 percent in October, and now by 0.5 percent in November. What does this suggest to you in terms of the nature of the recession that we're in?

Ms. NORWOOD. As I tried to suggest in my prepared statement, the changes in the labor market so far are more similar to the first 4 months of the 1980 recession than they are to the 1974–75 recession, which was exceedingly steep. One serious problem with unemployment, of course, is that each time we finish a recession, the unemployment rate remains higher than when the recession began. The unemployment rate for each recession since 1950 has at the end of the recession been at a higher level than it was before. So when we went into this recession we started with an unemployment rate of 7 percent, and when you start at a number like that you do get a higher unemployment rate.

Senator KENNEDY. Let me just ask—my time has expired. If the recession was to be a mild recession, as the administration has suggested, wouldn't those figures that you are reporting on today be somewhat less than the actual jump of 0.5 percent?

Ms. NORWOOD. The change in the levels of employment and in the levels of people unemployed are not indicative of the situation we had in 1974–75.

The unemployment rate, the number of points added is also not as much yet as the 1974–75 recession, but the change in rate is being added to a higher starting level, and it is quite serious.

Senator KENNEDY. Thank you.

Senator PROXMIRE. Senator Sarbanes.

Senator SARBANES. Thank you, Senator Proxmire.

Ms. Norwood, the first question I want to ask you about is your statement where you note that the increase in unemployment for November was particularly pronounced for adult men whose jobless rate went from 6.7 to 7.2 percent, just below the post-World

War II high of 7.3 percent, which was reached in May of 1975. I wanted to ask what is the particular significance of the fact that these unemployment figures for this month are particularly reflected among the adult men sector of the work force.

Ms. NORWOOD. It is adult men who generally form the largest proportion of the labor force of our durable manufacturing industries, and we had a decline of 155,000 in the durable goods sector this month. And that is consistent with an increase in the unemployment rate for adult men.

Senator SARBANES. As I understand it, 70 percent of the increase in unemployment from July to now was in the adult men's sector; is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. We can check that. I think it's probably close to correct. Adult men accounted for 60 percent of the increase in unemployment from July to November.

Senator SARBANES. I also notice in the table A-7 that strikes my attention is that the increase in unemployment since July of this year—as I understand it, in July of this year, it was at its lowest figure for the year, 7 percent; is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. Right.

Senator SARBANES. It's now at 8.4 percent. It's now on an increase of almost 22 percent.

Ms. NORWOOD. 20 percent; yes.

Senator SARBANES. Since July. It is primarily among job losers, as opposed to job leavers, reentrants or new entrants, that really this tremendous increase in unemployment that we've experienced since midsummer, is primarily the consequence of people who have jobs, losing jobs, rather than new entrants into the labor market, where people simply are leaving their jobs; is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, that is quite true. The labor turnover survey which the Bureau of Labor Statistics will still produce through the end of this year, in the latest release on layoffs showed a very large increase, and the quit rate was the lowest in many years.

Senator SARBANES. Now in terms of industries, you state particularly heavy losses with respect to employment took place in fabricated metals, electrical equipment, and transportation equipment, and then 5 other durable goods industries posted declines of 10,000 or more.

Do you have those five durable goods industries?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes. Lumber and wood products, furniture and fixtures, stone, clay, and glass products, primary metals.

Senator SARBANES. You also note in retail trade that the hiring has fallen short of seasonal expectations. In other words, is the unemployment down in the retail trade or just not up by as much as one would expect it to be in the pre-Christmas period?

Ms. NORWOOD. Employment in retail trade rose slightly from 15,612,000 to 15,758,000. But we normally, as you said, get a much larger increase at this time of the year, so there's a seasonally adjusted decline of about 85,000.

Senator SARBANES. Now the unemployment rate in the construction trades is running at what figure now?

Ms. NORWOOD. 18.2 percent in November.

Senator SARBANES. Now I see in the morning paper that the Commerce Department—well, I'll just quote the report.

It says: "The Commerce Department provided more evidence yesterday that the recession will not end immediately, when it reported that new orders for durable goods plunged 9.1 percent in October, the sharpest drop in nearly 7 years. At the same time, with sales dropping faster than production, backlogs of unsold goods kept growing, implying further cuts in output and employment in the future."

Now am I correct in terms of timing, that the report on the drop of 9.1 percent in new orders for durable goods would not be reflected in the unemployment figures that you're bringing us this morning?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, the timing of the report is different. All of the data that we have, and there are a lot of them, about housing permits, auto sales, industrial production, durable orders, and retail sales, are generally for the month of October. The unemployment data that we have are for the month of November. So we may be seeing some effects of those durable orders having taken place, with orders having dropped in October, and employers perhaps laying off some of their work force by November. But it is a rather short period of time.

There are also, of course, a number of indications in the newspapers, just anecdotal information, about plans for layoffs over the holiday period. Those are not included in these data, unless they took place in the survey week in November.

Senator SARBANES. Further, what elements of the unemployment figures that you're reporting to us this morning are different in any significant way from past experiences with recessions, or let me put the question this way: Based on your analysis of past recessions, are there any figures which are reported this morning which give any indication as to the severity of the downturn that can be expected?

Ms. NORWOOD. The 1980 recession appeared to be concentrated much more than many others have been in autos and housing. This recession seems at least at this point to be more widespread. The changes in unemployment are about in line with the first 4 months of the recession last year and not as severe as the first 4 months after the unemployment rate began to change in 1974–75.

Senator SARBANES. This recession, you say it's now broader in terms of the sectors of the economy affected than was the case in 1980. Has that been the case throughout the period, or did it start more heavily concentrated in autos and construction, and has it broadened out from that?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, we certainly have had continued difficulties in automobile employment, and the construction industry also has been down quite a lot. For example, the construction industry is 150,000 below 1 year ago. It has had reductions that have been fairly sizable in the last several months. Durable manufacturing in the month of October dropped by more than 200,000 and by another 155,000 in the month of November. So there's been quite a change there, a significant increase.

Senator SARBANES. Are there any indications in the figures that people are either not entering the labor market or dropping out of it simply because they have heard or know so much about the diffi-

culty of the job situation, and in a sense are, therefore, not seeking work?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think there are two questions there. What is happening to the labor force generally and to labor force participation? There has clearly been a slowdown in the rate of increase of the labor force, but it has not turned negative, and the labor force participation rates generally, at least for adults, have remained over the last several months at roughly the same level with only some slight reduction since July.

As for the question of discouragement, those people would not be counted in the data, as they are out of the labor force completely, because they're not looking for a job. Discouraged workers are persons who are not looking for a job because they do not believe one would be available.

We publish those data on a quarterly basis. They have been going up. For the third quarter of 1981, there were about 1 million people in that category. They would not be included in the unemployment levels that I've given you this morning.

Senator SARBANES. These are people who in a sense are so discouraged they're not even looking for jobs; is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's what they say; yes.

Senator SARBANES. I see my time is up. Thank you.

Senator PROXMIRE. I just have two quick questions, Ms. Norwood. In the first place, unemployment is a lagging indicator, as I understand; is that right?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's correct.

Senator PROXMIRE. It rises dramatically after a recession has been going on for some time and it falls very slowly in the months after recovery has set in.

In view of that, if the economy does turn around or begins to turn around, say, in the third quarter, people expect really big tax cuts scheduled to take place July 1, 1982, and we may have recovery. That's the economic consensus, I take it. Many predict that that would happen. How long would you expect it to take, given previous recovery periods, before unemployment returns to its prerecession levels?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think I'd like to look at that and provide an answer for the record.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

Each recession has a different character, such that it is not really appropriate to talk in terms of an average recovery period. For example, there was a very limited recovery from the 1980 recession in terms of unemployment. Moreover, since the 1960's, unemployment has never returned to prerecession levels during the recovery phases, as is reflected in the following tabulation.

Recession	Unemployment rates		
	NBER peak	NBER trough	Recovery low
1969–70	3.5	5.9	[1] 4.6
1973–75	4.8	8.5	[2] 5.7
1980	6.2	7.6	[3] 7.0

[1] October 1973.
[2] October 1978.
[3] July 1981.

Senator PROXMIRE. At any rate, we now unfortunately are in an upward momentum, on the downward momentum of jobs. If we should go to 9 percent unemployment, on the basis of previous experience, we would likely to be a high level of unemployment, 8 or 9 percent, for a year or so. Would that be a reasonable conclusion?

Ms. NORWOOD. In 1975, for example, we had 9 percent unemployment. A year later, it was down to roughly the 7.3 to 7.6 percent range. So it took some time.

Senator PROXMIRE. That was 1977?

Ms. NORWOOD. I was looking at 1975 and 1976. But then it was 7.8 percent at the end of 1976.

Senator PROXMIRE. One other question on productivity. On November 25, the Bureau released the productivity data for the third quarter of 1981. It showed a decrease of 1 percent in the private business sector. Furthermore, productivity in the third quarter is no higher than it was in 1977. That means we've had 4 years of zero productivity growth. How has that affected inflation?

Ms. NORWOOD. It's not good for it.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, from the standpoint of trying to raise the standard of living in this country, you just can't do it, if you have no productivity growth; isn't that right? For the past 4 years?

Ms. NORWOOD. Certainly. The productivity picture has been dismal for some time. No question about it.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you. Did you have another question?

Senator SARBANES. I just wanted to ask one tangential question.

Ms. Norwood, I have had a great respect for the professional competence of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and I think it's very important that as a nation we have an objective, expert organization that is dealing with the kinds of statistics which you provide to the Government and to the public. It's important in terms of making wise policy; it's important in terms of public confidence, and not every nation has that, as you're well aware. And I think it's a tribute to you and your predecessors in the Bureau and the very skilled people that you employ.

I'm concerned as to whether these budget cuts that are being pushed through are impinging upon the Bureau's ability to perform a professional job. Is there a problem there?

Ms. NORWOOD. Let me just give you a few numbers. The first Reagan budget for the Bureau of Labor Statistics was $123 million. The House of Representatives passed a budget for the Bureau that was close to that level. The Senate Appropriations Committee cut the Bureau of Labor Statistics a full 12 percent at the President's request, which brought us to $108 million. I understand that the report in the newspapers of the agreement that was made last night would take us 4 percent below the 12-percent level. That's somewhere around $100, $104 million. We spent $111 million last year. Obviously, our costs for rent and telephone and mail, which are an important part of our expenses, computer and so on, are rising. To meet the President's budget of 12 percent, we have provided the Congress with a list of programs that we would eliminate or reduce.

My concern is that we must protect, to the extent that it is possible to do so, the quality of the basic core of data that we produce. And so, what I have tried to do is to take some programs and eliminate them entirely. The Labor Turnover Survey which provides the layoff rate, for example, the labor turnover, is one which I would eliminate completely as a part of the 12-percent reduction level. And there are a series of others, about 13 of them.

If we get below the 12-percent level, we will have to cut into the basic core of data. We are already in the 12-percent level, reducing some of the pricing for the Consumer Price Index, and we are cutting out some of the supplements to the Current Population Survey.

So we have been working very hard to try to meet the 12-percent level. Anything below that would be, indeed, a very serious problem for us. We have issued general notices of reduction in force in the Bureau. We are seeing how we can combine RIF's with perhaps furloughs, to reduce expenses in an orderly way.

I, of course, am here to support the President's budget, which is at the 12-percent reduction level.

Senator SARBANES. Thank you.

Senator KENNEDY. Thank you.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you, Ms. Norwood, very much.

Our next witness is Mr. John Lyons, vice president of the AFL-CIO; and we are always happy to have Mr. Oswald before the committee.

Unfortunately, I won't be able to stay very long. I have got a hearing I have to testify at. I understand that the Senator from Maryland will be able to stay a little longer for your statement. We deeply appreciate your coming.

Mr. Lyons, go ahead.

STATEMENT OF JOHN H. LYONS, VICE PRESIDENT, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR & CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND CHAIRMAN, AFL-CIO ECONOMIC POLICY COMMITTEE, ACCOMPANIED BY RUDY OSWALD, CHIEF ECONOMIST

Mr. LYONS. Thank you, Senator Proxmire. My name is John H. Lyons. I am vice president of AFL-CIO and chairman of the Economic Policy Committee, and president of the International Association of Bridge Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers. It's a trade union where construction is seriously affected in those jobs by unemployment.

I appreciate this opportunity to present the various serious concerns of the AFL-CIO about the extraordinarily high unemployment from which this Nation is now suffering. I also want to outline the antirecession program of the AFL-CIO, which is a very real alternative that would alleviate the suffering that we are now undergoing because of our employment situation.

Unemployment is at a crisis level, and the recession is still getting worse. Today's report of 8.4 percent unemployment is the worst unemployment in the postwar period since the depths of the 1975 recession. The number of men and women without jobs, more than 9 million, is the largest number of jobless since the depression of the 1930's.

But the reality of unemployment is worse than the official statistics. In addition to the people officially out of work, another 1 million discouraged workers have stopped looking for jobs because the needed jobs don't exist. These hidden unemployed don't show up on the official unemployment statistics that you have just heard. Furthermore, another 5 million people want full-time jobs but can find only part-time jobs. These breadwinners and their families are suffering from reduced work weeks and reduced income.

If you add up all these numbers—nearly 9 million officially unemployed, 1 million hidden unemployed, 5 million part-time workers brought about because of the recession—you have 15 million Americans who are suffering serious job losses and income losses. Over the next year, more than one-fourth of the labor force will suffer some unemployment, and nearly half of all workers will suffer the direct impact of the recession through either joblessness or reduction in hours and earnings.

But the average unemployment rate of 8.4 percent also disguises the heavy impact of unemployment upon blacks and other minorities who suffer an unemployment rate of 15.5 percent, or one out of every 7 minority workers. This is an incredibly high figure, the highest level of unemployment among minorities since the depression of the 1930's.

In the face of mounting layoffs, our young people just entering the labor market cannot find jobs. Today, one of every five teenagers in the labor force and two out of every five black teenagers are unemployed. The size of these unemployment numbers begin to numb the mind, and you tend to forget that these numbers are in fact people. To these people and their families, unemployment is a personal tragedy, a human tragedy.

It is small consolation to people who want steady work that unemployment compensation or welfare bring temporary or partial relief. But these traditional safety nets for the unemployed have been severely frayed by the recently enacted budget cuts.

It's not only putting bread on the table that worries the jobless worker; it's the mortgage payments, medical and dental bills for the children, and all the other bills that are coming in.

Mr. Harvey Brenner of Johns Hopkins University did an indepth study for the Joint Economic Committee which showed that recession and unemployment produce more heart ailments, more suicides, more crime, more murder, more mental and physical disease. So it's clear that recession and high unemployment are giving us social and community problems as well as personal and family problems.

Moreover, the economic waste of productive workers without jobs is a tremendous loss to the Nation. Every percent of unemployment, every 1 million workers without jobs, is costing the Federal Treasury $30 billion, $25 billion in lost taxes, and $5 billion in additional unemployment benefits. This costs the Nation about $100 billion in outputs of goods and services.

The bottom line on recession and unemployment is human misery. The numbers tell only a part of the story, but here are some of the numbers.

In the past 2 months alone, 1 million workers have lost jobs, hitting particularly those employed in manufacturing, with auto em-

ployment down by 100,000, steel down by 40,000, rubber, lumber, apparel and textile each down by more than 20,000 apiece.

But in construction the recession has been compounding for nearly 2 years, as construction employment is down by 230,000—with an alarming unemployment rate of 18 percent. That's almost 1 out of every 5 construction workers without a job. And I believe we should keep in mind that for every job on construction on the jobsite, there are 10 other jobs in the country in furnishing him with the materials and equipment that are installed on the jobsite.

To deal with the catastrophic trend in the economy, to deal with the tragic and wasteful high unemployment situation, to reverse the disastrous direction of current economic policies, the AFL-CIO at its recent convention set forth a strong anti-recession program.

The delegates from all our affiliated unions adopted a resolution which calls upon Congress to pass the following anti-recession job-creating programs. And I urgently urge the Congress to look carefully at these programs. We propose programs that are already on the books that must be given sufficient funding to provide jobs rapidly and help lift the economy.

Specifically, we request that we revive the emergency local public works program; that we provide new low- and middle-income housing units; that we restore public service jobs for workers not able to find jobs; and that we restore nationwide extended unemployment compensation to protect the long-term unemployed.

Then we suggest new legislation specifically aimed at establishing a Reconstruction Finance Corporation to revitalize the economy with loans, loan guarantees, interest rate subsidies, and targeted tax benefits for retooling and growth of basic industries with special consideration for high unemployment areas.

We suggest that we place temporary restrictions on harmful imports to prevent added penetration of U.S. markets by foreign producers and the further weakening of the Nation's industrial base.

We also, in the area of credit controls, request authority to offset tight money policy and excessive interest rates, and to channel funds into productive uses, including housing, and to stop unproductive credit flows that aggravate the economic situation with speculative excesses and merger activities. You might say that the homeowner who is seeking to buy a home or buy a car is competing with the highly successful corporate giants of the country, who can go into the credit market and borrow $5 billion merely to purchase another corporation, not adding one penny to the gross national product or the success of our economy.

Then we recommend that we raise revenue for these programs and restore equity in raising that revenue by: (1) Limiting the individual income tax cuts for 1982 to $700 per taxpayer, roughly the amount scheduled for those with incomes of approximately $40,000 annually; (2) cutting the 10-percent investment tax credit back to its original 7-percent level, to preclude subsidizing the same firms and investment as does the newly enacted depreciation system, which has received much comment and much criticism of, should we say, by somebody else's loss; and withdrawing the oil windfall profit tax giveaways to wealthy oil royalty owners that are contained in the 1981 Reagan Tax Act.

With this constructive program, we in the AFL-CIO believe this Nation can reverse this downward trend and alleviate the harmful effects of growing unemployment. We urge the Congress to deal with the real and painful problem of unemployment.

In our judgment, Senator, the situation in the United States—listening to the statistics that we have just listened to—is indeed a crisis. I come from the structural steel industry. We are busily engaged in rebuilding the bridges, the deteriorated bridges, that exist in the United States. We in our industry hope that the country would not do the equivalent of waiting for a major bridge collapse before we decided that the bridge needs repairing.

We try to alleviate those programs. The signals are in front of us. Every single evaluation that has been made of the current economic program is that if recovery commences—if and when recovery commences—it will not be for at least 6 to 9 months, and that is a horrible burden to place upon the backs of the unemployed that are unemployed today, and those who are waiting, knowing full well that they will shortly receive the pink slip, notice of unemployment. Thank you.

Senator SARBANES [presiding]. Mr. Lyons, I want to thank you on behalf of the committee for a very strong statement.

I particularly want to underscore what you said, that is, "the economic waste of productive workers without jobs is a tremendous loss to the Nation." Aside from all the human considerations, which I think are extremely important, in terms of a worker being able to support himself and his family, it's very clear that, as you point out, the unemployment in fact contributes significantly to an increase in the Federal deficit through the combination of the loss in taxes and additional payments out in support programs.

Of course, meanwhile, the country is losing the output that could have been furnished if these people were working. It has always seemed to me that that argument constitutes the basic premise of why you need a full employment policy. It makes sense in every respect, including the problem of quote "getting the Federal budget under control."

I mean, if we had full employment today, or if we had unemployment at, say, a 5-percent level, the Federal budget would not only be balanced—it would be showing a surplus.

Mr. LYONS. You're exactly correct, Senator. It's sort of like on Sunday afternoons when so many of us sit by—or go to the football stadium to watch what is now one of our favorite pastimes, professional football, and see what happens when a team tries to win a game by holding a slight advantage.

You cannot move forward by cutting back. The Government needs to accept the full responsibility of that one sentence in the Constitution that says—and it relates to our requirement to provide a defense. That sentence says it is the responsibility of government to provide for the general welfare and the common defense.

Senator SARBANES. I want to ask you this question: Do you have any sense of the age profile of the work force? I am becoming increasingly concerned with these frequent recessions, and the point that Ms. Norwood was making earlier that whenever we come out of it, we come out of it at a higher level of unemployment than previous times, and the fact that layoffs—and we now know that this

93-880 0 - 82 - 9

particular unemployment we are confronting now is primarily the result of job layoffs. Layoffs occur, usually, on seniority, so that it's the older workers who hold their jobs.

But more and more we are having, as it were, a work force profile that is older and older, and that the younger people either aren't able to get a job to begin with, or if they get the job, they get laid off and therefore they don't have the opportunity to develop their job skills. So that what's happening is your skilled people, who have held a job consistently over time, are getting older and older, and there's a larger floating population out there of younger people—not just teenagers, now. I am talking about people getting up into their twenties, and even into their thirties, who have not been able to put together a job—a consistent job history profile.

Have you experienced that? The construction trades, I guess, might be one example.

Mr. LYONS. We have experienced that, and have a wealth of unfortunate statistics to substantiate that general fact that you just presented.

Let me utilize apprenticeship training. Apprenticeship training is the finest type of training to train skilled blue collar workers, and in every single recession the very first thing that happens is that the apprenticeship programs, by the very pressures of the economic demands of contractors and industry, the apprenticeship program is depressed.

Once everybody is back to work, the rebuilding of that apprenticeship program becomes again a slow cycle. There is a big time lag involved, and the recurrence of one recession after another has a very damaging effect upon the skilled work force of America.

And we still must keep in mind that the basic economy of these United States is a manufacturing and producing economy, and if we are going to maintain world leadership, we are going to have to maintain the adequate skill levels, and these types of recessions are indeed one of the worst things that can happen for the maintenance of skill levels in our work force in the United States.

You have one industry, let me just point out, that is in such a bad state in the United States, and yet so important to our country and our common defense. It's the shipbuilding industry. We have almost destroyed our capacity to build ships. We recently conducted a marvelous military test in Egypt jointly with the Egyptians. We can be very proud of its success. We had airplanes flying from North Dakota nonstop, fueled in mid-air, and flying all the way and dropping bombs on test ranges. We brought tanks in there.

But the tanks were brought in with German ships. We didn't have American ships to supplement our own military requirements. Skill levels are destroyed when the shipbuilding industry is destroyed. We just cannot ignore these things.

Senator SARBANES. I think that's an important point. I think we really have to ask the basic question, are we going to have shipbuilding, ship repair, and ship operating capacity in this country? I think we really have to face that very basic question. Every other country of any consequence that faces it concludes yes, and then proceeds to implement a range of policies in order to accomplish that, which involve a great deal of government involvement in their economy, one way or another, in order to make that possible.

Yet we have been unwilling, at least in my perception, to implement a maritime policy in this country that would insure us a satisfactory level of shipbuilding, ship repair, and ship operating, and I think it's frankly a great deficiency, not only in national economic policy, but perhaps more importantly in terms of national security policy.

Mr. LYONS. You are exactly on target, Senator, and it has been the governmental policies of other nations, deciding that they need a capacity to construct ships, and implementing governmental policies to accelerate that capacity that has caused deterioration of the U.S. ability to construct ships, a major and vital part of our economy.

Senator SARBANES. I thought your reference to the Brenner report was particularly appropriate. That's a very good report. And many times I tell people to read it and pay attention to it, because I think it underscores the human dimensions of unemployment and the impact which that has on workers.

Let me ask you, just in terms of the worker attitudes and morale, what you sense from your people in light of this sharp decline in job opportunities and layoffs and so forth? First of all, what do they anticipate for the future? Second, what is it's immediate impact?

Mr. LYONS. Well, the worker is individually not in a position to anticipate for the future. He relies exclusively upon the employer for whom he works, to what degree he is successful in being able to continue to provide him with employment. But in your references to the impact on the worker and how the worker reacts to it, I learned lessons that were so strongly put in my mind when I first commenced work as an apprentice ironworker in 1937—that was a few years ago—sitting there as an apprentice ironworker, at lunchtime, listening to ironworkers talk who had been basically unemployed for possibly 60 to 70 percent of the previous 4 to 5 years and to speak frankly at how close they came to picking up a gun and going out and robbing because they were not going to let their families starve. I think that the reaction of not only the degradation to the dignity of a human being who is unemployed, but the instinct that he has accepted the responsibility to provide for a family and what should he do when there is no gainful employment is most clearly brought out in that report, that, I believe, does this country a service, and it's very important to be studied because it measures the impact of unemployment in a way that never previously was measured. And it is so important to our society to recognize why we are having the problems we are having.

Senator SARBANES. So your people—what do they expect in terms of how long and how deep this recession is going to go?

Mr. LYONS. For my own personal reaction, the unemployment situation in our trade, in our industry, which is primarily heavy industrial construction and major commercial construction which the ironworkers are involved in, bridge building, much of it relates to major industries. We have many people employed in the steel industry and the auto industry and major manufacturing industries and therefore in the areas of the country in which those industries are concentrated and in which we have large concentrations of our members, they expect significant unemployment.

Our trade, however, happens to be a trade that we use the term "booms"; they can go anywhere in the country and go to work if there is employment. So we see a very significant increase in the amount of our members who are starting to move out of Michigan, starting to move out of Ohio, starting to move out of the Northeast and moving to the Sun Belt and other parts of the country in an effort to gain employment.

Senator SARBANES. Mr. Oswald, did you want to add anything?

Mr. OSWALD. There is nothing in the current outlook that would improve unemployment until at least the third quarter of next year, and it's very questionable if, after 9 months, there will be any improvement in the unemployment situation, so that not only is the unemployment level probably at its highest level in the post-war period, it may very well get worse than it did in the 1975 recession. And there is no hope that there will be any improvement for 9 months and, we think, very little improvement thereafter. Therefore, we have set forth a series of policies and programs to try to put people back to work.

As Ms. Norwood had indicated in her testimony, this recession has gone well beyond the auto and the construction industries in terms of its impact, spreading to the retail industry as well as other manufacturing sectors. And the downturn will be a deep downturn and a long downturn, not like the very sharp decline of the second quarter of last year.

Senator SARBANES. Let me just ask this final question. There's a great deal of focus, as I think there appropriately should be, on productivity. I've been struck by the fact that our industrial competitors in the world are able to structure a situation where their work force is fairly well assured of continuing employment, so they don't have the situation of work in and then off and then back and the transition periods and all the rest of it.

It's been my own view that that's tremendously important in developing among their workers a positive attitude toward questions of productivity, toward the job or toward pride in workmanship and so forth and so on. And I wonder whether you agree with that or whether you would say that one of the difficulties we have, perhaps, in fostering some of those attitudes among our work force is that we place them in this roller-coaster situation with respect to whether they're even going to have a job and, therefore, that tends to be their focus, rather than having the assurance which the Japanese, the West Germans, and other industrial countries, the ones that we particularly regard as being successful and competitors, are able to provide to their work force, and then they just move on from there.

How much of a difference do you think that makes in terms of job attitudes and the general outlook of the work force toward the economic situation?

Mr. LYONS. It is a significant factor. While productivity is primarily the responsibility of management by proper tools, proper equipment, having the needed work at the right place at the right time, and all of those other measurable factors that influence productivity, there is also the significant factor of a work force that feels stable and wants to work in cooperation with management.

In that area, productivity, if you don't have that, productivity is impacted by rejects, reworking, quality control, and factors such as that. And then in the end, of course, cost goes up.

We have been engaged for a number of years in the construction industry, and just as well in the whole labor movement, in all industries, in working with management for joint labor-management programs aimed at building the morale of the workers where not only the pride in workmanship, but having the effect of working together with management to produce a high-quality product. I believe that we have gone a long way in the United States. Maybe our programs and our approach are more successful than some of the programs in the long run that are utilized in other countries to build a stable work force, but in the trade union movement, we accept that as one of the responsibilities we have in assisting our membership toward maintaining and achieving full employment, and that is to improve the attitude on the job and to reduce, should we say, the rejects or the welds that have to be cut out.

Senator SARBANES. I've had employers in the construction industry tell me that the boom-or-bust cycle was about the worst thing that they can experience in developing an efficient work force. Just as they get it put together and working harmoniously and they've shaken it out and everyone sort of knows their job and has their skills and everything, and then they get a downturn—these people get laid off; they have to bust up an effectively functioning team—and when things come back eventually, it's very difficult. They have to start all over again, in a sense, putting it back together.

It's a little bit like the apprenticeship programs you were talking about earlier. It gets thrown overboard almost immediately. Then you try to put them back in place. Meanwhile, you've got that young work force out there without a job, without discipline, without developing the necessary skills that I think you need. It's a tragic waste of our resources to allow able people who want to work to be sitting idle. You lose the output. It has a tremendous impact, as the Brenner study says, on their human situation. It's an absolute waste of a national resource. And once you lose it, you never get it back. The fellow who doesn't work today, he can go to work tomorrow, but he can never recover what he could have produced today.

Mr. LYONS. Senator, you've provided me with an opportunity to point out one of the very significant problems that exist, and you are exactly right. In the construction industry, the greatest single factor that we have with respect to being able to maintain a productive capability to construct is the impact of the boom or bust that has historically developed in geographic areas of the country—superheated construction activity for a couple of years, superdeflated construction activity. You build a capacity to construct; huge volumes of money are poured into massive equipment, and then the equipment is set idle, and the contractor goes broke and so forth.

Now there was a commission created back under, I believe, President Johnson in which George Schultz, who at that time was connected with the University of Chicago—he was dean of the University of Chicago; he later became Secretary of Labor, Secretary of the Treasury, OMB; now he's president of Bechtel—a commission

was created on productivity. There was a subcommittee; I was on it; I had the good fortune of being on that subcommittee.

There was a subcommittee on construction. We zeroed in and identified the fact that the boom-or-bust cycle is the greatest significant factor on productivity in the construction industry. One of the results of that commission was the creation of a Government agency to say, well, if the industry itself is unable to control, to regulate the construction activity in certain regions, which it is not, then at least the Government should parcel out Government construction activity, which happens to be 20 percent of the total construction activity, in a manner that will not aggravate the periods of high-construction employment but will stimulate the periods of low. And we set up a procedure that has been very, very successful.

It operates now in five cities in the United States. It happens to cost $1 million a year; that's all. It is estimated that its value to the Government in improved construction costs is in the hundreds of millions. That is now being dismantled because of the budget cuts. We can't afford to spend that $1 million to save hundreds of millions.

Senator SARBANES. Thank you.

Senator Kennedy.

Senator KENNEDY. Thank you very much, Mr. Lyons, I regret that I was not here for your statement, but I'll look forward to reviewing it carefully.

I think we're extremely fortunate in the Joint Economic Committee to have your presence here this morning. As a senior member of the executive council of the Labor Federation, you've worked in the area of construction your whole lifetime. I doubt if we could have a better informed or more thoughtful commentator on the needs of the construction industry in our country before this committee, so your comments are very well appreciated and will give, I think, both this committee and those who review the record a better insight into the problems that we're facing.

I do notice that in your statement you emphasize the human factor in terms of unemployment, which far too often is a forgotten factor.

Now we heard earlier today about other periods of high unemployment in this country, and we heard comparisons about the numbers of unemployed going back to 1975. I think it's important, as we hear the new figures today, to relate them to the figures that we were facing in the 1974 recession.

At that time, action was taken by a Republican President to extend the unemployment compensation benefits from 39 weeks to 52 weeks and then 65 weeks. There was also a recognition that when people lost their jobs, they generally lost their health-care coverage. Yet that is the time when they need those health benefits the most. There was an effort to provide help and relief for the unemployed worker, their families, their wives, and their children. We had a jobs program. Some 725,000 jobs were created to try and direct jobs to the areas of most important need.

Now in recent months, we have seen an economic program which is quite to the contrary. We've seen the dramatic escalation in unemployment, announced here again today. We have also seen the

administration's effort to reduce unemployment benefits by $1 billion. We have seen their proposals to take away any food assistance for those who have lost their jobs. We have seen their effort force skilled workers to take a lesser job, a minimum wage job, after 13 weeks of unemployment.

A worker who is unemployed in 1981 is in a much worse situation than a worker who was unemployed in 1975. It's bad enough to lose your job—but why does the administration have to rub salt in the wound?

Mr. LYONS. Senator, you're exactly right. These factors all relate to each other, and each one adds to the problem of the other and magnifies it.

It was brought out here in the testimony—a question was raised by Senator Jepsen that the average unemployment rate is now only 7 weeks. Well, that average unemployment rate is now down because of the fact that so many more workers have been added to it. It's not down because of the fact that people are going back to work quickly. In fact, when they extended 1 year ago, when we had extended benefit protection beyond the 13 weeks of unemployment, there were 600,000 on extended benefits. Extended benefits have been removed, and now there's only 70,000 on.

That would indicate that there are at least half a million workers out there in the past year that were unemployed beyond the minimum period. And you're correct also with respect to health and welfare.

With a worker today, in the economic society that we have developed—relies upon coverage for health and welfare benefits from his employment, whether he's union or nonunion. Almost all employers cover their workers, and the costs, as you are so familiar with, are absolutely beyond the reach of a worker to take care of out of his payroll if he's not so protected. When he's unemployed, he loses that. But that doesn't mean his children, or his family, or he, doesn't need medical protection. He needs it more, and he's far less prepared to do it.

I pointed out to Senator Sarbanes that in our trade as ironworkers, our people have to move. In 1975, Senator, in your State of Massachusetts, 65 percent of all the ironworkers were unemployed—65 percent. They had to move out of the State. They went to California; they went to Arizona; they went anywhere where the work was.

However, there was a significant period of time, maybe 4 months, in which they were totally without any protection. They lost it in Massachusetts where they were working, and until they could regain it, there was a gap. For the worker who is unemployed without even that type of protection, there is no gap; it's a continuous process, and it's a devastating process.

Now you referred to 1975. What took place immediately in 1976 was the implementation of the accelerated public works programs. There was about $6 billion poured into public works. Now I'm not talking about boondoggles; I'm talking about what the American society needs—roads, bridges, water treatment plants, sewage disposal plants. All of these things are within the framework of what is out there ready to go—all of these needs of every community. The engineering has been done; the architectural drawings have

been made; the property is available. They're all ready to go. If this Congress would institute legislation right now to again move in, plow money into public works, it would have the same effect that it had in 1975.

And as I pointed out before, it isn't the construction worker on the construction site that is affected only. For every worker on the site, there's 10 other workers in America manufacturing the motors, the engines, the equipment that goes in homes, the equipment that goes in sewage disposal, and other public works projects. Therefore, the entire economy is revitalized with a public works program.

Senator KENNEDY. Now, with these budget cuts, we see pressures that are being put upon local and State government. We see less construction. The housing industry, as you have pointed out, is in a depression. As I understand it, basic new construction is at its lowest level since World War II. We're in danger of losing major segments of the construction industry. Should we accept the administration's view and do nothing, just stand by?

Mr. LYONS. Absolutely not. We should move forward in low-cost public housing, if we're going to continue the capability of the middle class to buy homes in the future, because here is what's happening. Housing starts today are below what they were, or down to the level they were in 1964, but we've got a much greater population. We've got a much greater demand for housing.

Now, suppose the interest rates come down and the people who have been standing on the sidelines wanting to buy a house will now be able to buy a house and they'll move forward. The impact of that is going to be that immediately the costs of housing will go up, so then you have a different problem. Therefore, that should be anticipated right now, that the housing industry is down primarily because of high interest rates; therefore, it is necessary to move right now into low and middle cost housing by the Government to prevent the impact of when that rubber band snaps and when they do ultimately bring down interest rates.

Senator KENNEDY. The administration points out that interest rates are on the way down now, in terms of short-term rates. Long-term interest rates are not. Yet those who are advising the President claim that everything is going to be all right, because we've seen a reduction in some interest rates. They claim this is going to bring the construction industry back to life.

But long-term interest rates still are exceedingly high. How does that affect the housing market and people's ability to buy a home? That is still a part of the American dream. How does it affect our ability to do the kind of building and the infrastructure repair which is so important if we're going to increase productivity and revitalize our economy?

Mr. LYONS. The important factors with respect to homebuying, with respect to construction, with respect to manufacturing, who has to buy equipment and whether they'll build adequate inventories—the maintaining of an adequate inventory is a cost that usually is maintained by borrowing money. Therefore, industry is depleting their inventories and the long-term factor is the key factor there. Before 1980 there never had been a prime rate above 15 percent. That's what we're down to now, and they're saying it's

wonderful. Well, it's now down to the highest level in history, other than what it just has been, and it's wonderful.

You can't go out and borrow long-term money. Just yesterday, as a trustee for our staff retirement plan, our comptroller came up and said we have some money that is in short term. Should we put it in long term? I said yes, what's available? So he named half a dozen manufacturing, private industry bonds, the lowest of which was 14⅞ to 15.35 percent interest for 10 years. Therefore, industry today is projecting that for 10 years they are willing to pay 15 percent for their money. That indicates that there is no immediate remedy that's going to be available to put workers back to work, under the conditions that they're looking at for the next 10 years.

Senator KENNEDY. We have seen the projections of the administration that short-term interest rates are going to be coming down sharply over the next couple of years. But as you point out, long-term interest rates are the key to recovery in the construction industry, the housing industry, and other kinds of investments necessary for a dynamic economy, and we are going to face some very hard sledding on these rates in the future.

Mr. LYONS. Beyond any doubt.

Mr. Oswald. Senator, if I may, I think that what the short term drop in interest rates means is that you'll just have more speculation in the economy. The short-term money will go toward wherever you can make a quick, speculative buck, whether that's in the United States or whether that's overseas, or wherever you can move your money for quick, speculative movement. But that won't provide investment in terms of jobs, in terms of industry, in terms of housing. And there's nothing that the administration is doing to really allocate any credit for housing, for new investment and other things.

Mr. Lyons had indicated earlier so much of the money is being used by large corporations for mergers, where the dollars are raised overnight for the banks to purchase another corporation. But it doesn't add anything in terms of new investment and in terms of jobs and opportunities.

Senator KENNEDY. Mr. Lyons, what message do you give to the young persons of this country who want to buy a home in the next year, or who are just finishing school, or who have just got their first job, or who are just starting a family? As somebody who's been in the construction industry over a lifetime, what message do you give to those young families?

Mr. LYONS. The message that I would give them, Senator, is do away with the word they and accept the word I. Get active, get informed, and vote for people who will put into place the type of programs that this country really needs to provide for the general welfare, which is the responsibility of the Government that I mentioned a few minutes ago.

Senator KENNEDY. I want to thank you very much for your appearance here. It's extremely helpful to the committee. I want to personally thank you for your presence here.

The committee will stand adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:55 a.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1982

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room 2128, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Henry S. Reuss (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Present: Representative Reuss and Senator Sarbanes.

Also present: James K. Galbraith, executive director; Louis C. Krauthoff II, assistant director; and William R. Buechner, Chris Frenze, Keith B. Keener, and Richard Vedder, professional staff members.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE REUSS, CHAIRMAN

Representative REUSS. Good morning. The Joint Economic Committee will be in order for its inquiry into the unemployment figures for December. Those figures are in and they are shockingly bad. Unemployment in December went up five-tenths of a percentage point, from 8.4 to 8.9 percent in December, a huge and dangerous increase in men and women who are jobless. An additional almost 500,000 Americans are without work in December over the jobs they had at the start of the month. That is the greatest number of unemployed, in all some 9.5 million, that this country has had since the Great Depression in 1939.

This sad situation is the result, in my judgment, of the policies of President Reagan. Those policies inevitably lead to terribly high interest rates, and as the Reagan administration keeps saying, men and women have to lose their jobs in order to enable that policy to work, a conclusion which many of us resent and oppose. You would have thought that the task of the administration today was to do something about the recession. Instead, we find them preoccupied with 1984, should we increase taxes, should we lower taxes, when the average American is concerned with January 1982, the situation today, and what we are doing to get out of the recession or to avoid the recession from becoming a depression.

Instead of taking steps to get out of the recession, the Reagan administration policies are designed to make the recession deeper. Government economic policies are tax policies, spending policies and money policies, and in every one of these the Reagan administration is currently moving to make matters worse.

In taxing, the average American in this month of January 1982 is faced with tax increases, not decreases; increases because of the

increased social security tax and because of inflation. Yet, the administration is doing nothing to accelerate tax reductions. In spending, the administration has just won what it thought was a splendid victory against the Congress, both Democrats and Republicans, when the administration, by its veto, was successful in removing a few more billions from the expenditure columns, billions which would have done something to reduce the number of unemployed.

And finally, in the field of monetary policy, the administration is currently most happy with the fact that the Federal Reserve is following the administration's instruction and has just within the last few days reduced the rate of monetary growth by almost one-third. M–1, the common monetary aggregate, last year in 1981 had a range of 3.5 to 6 percent growth. That has now been lowered to 2.5 to 5.5 percent, which is close to the possibility of one-third tighter money.

So, you take all of these policies, taxing, spending, and money, and you find the administration, instead of moving to do something about the recession, which would involve modestly loosening these policies, is tightening them. I hope the administration will put its mind on the immediate recession and not just shrug its shoulders and announce that there is nothing that it can do about it.

We have with us this morning one of the finest career civil servants in government, Ms. Janet Norwood, Commissioner of Labor Statistics. And while you bring us bad news today, Ms. Norwood, your task is to bring us the news, good or bad. We would be very pleased now to hear from you on just what the nature and composition of our unemployment tragedy is.

STATEMENT OF HON. JANET L. NORWOOD, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ACCOMPANIED BY W. JOHN LAYNG, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS; AND JOHN E. BREGGER, CHIEF, DIVISION OF CURRENT EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to introduce John Layng, who is our expert on tax analysis, and Jack Bregger on our right, who is an expert in unemployment analysis.

Representative REUSS. We thank you for accompanying Commissioner Norwood.

Ms. NORWOOD. The December statistics reflect a continuing deterioration in the labor market. Employment declined markedly in both of our major data series. Unemployment continued its upward path. The number of unemployed persons working part time because their hours were cut back or because they were unable to find full-time work rose to a new high of 5.4 million. The fourth quarter count of discouraged workers—persons not seeking work because they believe their search would be in vain—stood at 1.2 million, the highest level recorded since the current series began in 1970.

The number of unemployed workers in December was almost 2 million above the July level. Two-thirds of this increase occurred

among adult men. Large unemployment increases occurred in December for full-time workers and for workers in durable goods manufacturing. The jobless rate for automobile workers rose from 15.8 to 21.7 percent over the month.

The December jobless rate for men was half a percentage point above the rate for women, a very unusual development. Since July, the jobless rate for adult men has risen sharply, from 5.6 to 8.0 percent. The difference in unemployment experience of men and women stems partly from the fact that women are less likely than men to be employed in the goods-producing sector of the economy where the sharpest employment reductions have occurred. In addition, the labor force participation of adult women, which had registered strong and continuous growth in recent years, has not increased since the summer. Should their labor force resume growth before job opportunities begin to expand, unemployment among adult women is likely to increase.

Before leaving the labor force and unemployment data, I would like to call your attention to the table of alternative seasonally adjusted unemployment rates that is attached each month to my prepared statement. The concurrent method shown in column 3 of the table provides an idea of the probable revision for December which will be published next month when new seasonal factors are developed based on the full year of data for 1981.

As you can see, the official method produces for December an unemployment rate that is a little higher than that produced using the concurrent method—0.2 percentage point. However, since in the calculation, the official rate was rounded up and the concurrent rounded down, the difference between the two is closer to 0.1 percentage point. This means that we can expect a small downward revision for December in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate when the annual revisions become available in February.

The number of payroll jobs declined by 300,000, the third consecutive monthly drop. Three quarters of the December reduction occurred in the already weak manufacturing industries. While losses were widespread, they were particularly severe in the five major metals and metal-using industries—primary and fabricated metals, machinery, electrical equipment, and transportation equipment. The factory workweek also continued to decline and, at 39.1 hours, was more than an hour below the peak in this series reached last May.

Employment in the service-producing sector dropped for the second straight month, on a seasonally adjusted basis. In retail trade, the December pickup in jobs was less than typical for the holiday period; seasonally adjusted data, therefore, show a substantial decline.

In summary, the data released this morning show that the employment situation continued to deteriorate in December. Unemployment rose sharply, employment declined, especially in durable manufacturing industries, and employers cut back hours for many workers.

Employment in manufacturing and construction were actually below the levels to which they had dropped in 1980. While the percentage increase in the level of total unemployment during the cur-

rent downturn is nowhere near the increase in 1974–75, the change in the unemployment rate for adult men is comparable to that which occurred in the 5 months following August 1974.

It has been our custom, Mr. Chairman, to report to the Joint Economic Committee on statistical developments, and I would just like to summarize very briefly for you the remainder of my prepared statement which refers to the changes that will occur in the data next month when we introduce the new population controls based on the 1980 data.

For the past decade we have used 1970 census levels, adjusted forward each month to account for the aging of the population, deaths, and net migration. You are all, I am sure, aware of the fact that the 1980 census enumerated almost 5 million people in the United States who had not been estimated to be there, and beginning next month we will convert the Household Survey data to the 1980 population counts. A number of adjustments will be made which are listed in my prepared statement. However, the unemployment rates, the labor force participation rates, and the employment population ratios for the major groups are not expected to differ very much, if at all, from those already published.

We would be glad now to try to answer any questions you may have.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Norwood, together with the Employment Situation press release, follows:]

Prepared Statement of Hon. Janet L. Norwood

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am glad to have this opportunity to offer the Joint Economic Committee a few brief comments to supplement our Employment Situation press release, issued this morning at 9 a.m.

The December statistics reflect a continuing deterioration in the labor market. Employment declined markedly in both of our major data series. Unemployment continued its upward path. The number of unemployed persons was close to 9.5 million, and the unemployment rate reached 8.9 percent. In addition, the number of persons working part time because their hours were cut back or because they were unable to find full-time work rose to a new high of 5.4 million. The fourth quarter count of discouraged workers--persons not seeking work because they believe their search

would be in vain--stood at 1.2 million, the highest level recorded since the current series began in 1970.

The number of unemployed workers in December was almost 2 million above the July level. Two-thirds of this increase occurred among adult men. Large unemployment increases occurred in December for full-time workers and for workers in durable goods manufacturing. The jobless rate for automobile workers rose from 15.8 to 21.7 percent over the month.

The December jobless rate for men was a half percentage point above the rate for women, a very unusual development. Since July, the jobless rate for adult men has risen sharply, from 5.6 to 8.0 percent. The difference in unemployment experience of men and women stems partly from the fact that women are less likely than men to be employed in the goods-producing sector of the economy where the sharpest employment reductions occurred. In addition, the labor force participation rate of adult women, which had registered strong and continuous growth in recent years, has not increased since the summer. Should their labor force resume growth before job opportunities begin to expand, unemployment among adult women is likely to increase.

Before leaving the labor force and unemployment data, I would like to call your attention to the table of alternative seasonally-adjusted unemployment rates that is attached each month to my testimony. The concurrent method shown in Column 3 of the table provides an idea of the probable revision for December which will be published next month when new seasonal factors are developed based on the full year of data for 1981.

As you can see, the official method produces for December an unemployment rate that is a little higher than that produced using the concurrent method--0.2 percentage point (8.9 versus 8.7 percent). However, since in the calculation, the official rate was rounded up and the concurrent was rounded down, the difference between the two is closer to 0.1 percentage point. This means that we can expect a small downward revision for December in the seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate when the annual revisions become available in February.

Employment

The number of payroll jobs declined by 300,000, the third consecutive monthly drop. Three-quarters of the December reduction occurred in the already weak manufacturing industries. While losses were widespread, they were particularly severe in the five major metals and metal-using industries--primary and fabricated metals, machinery, electrical equipment, and transportation equipment. The factory workweek also continued to decline and, at 39.1 hours, was more than an hour below the peak in this series reached last May.

Employment in the service-producing sector dropped for the second straight month. In retail trade, the December pick-up in jobs was less than typical for the holiday period; seasonally-adjusted data, therefore, show a substantial decline.

Summary

In summary, the data released this morning show that the employment situation continued to deteriorate in December. Unemployment rose sharply, employment declined, especially in

93-880 0 - 82 - 10

durable manufacturing industries, and employers cut back hours for many workers.

Employment in manufacturing and construction were actually below the levels to which they had dropped in 1980. While the percentage increase in the level of total unemployment during the current downturn is nowhere near the increase in 1974-75, the change in the unemployment rate for adult men is comparable to that which occurred in the 5 months following August 1974.

Revisions in labor force data

I want to take this opportunity to remind you of changes affecting the estimates derived from the household survey, which we will make next month with the release of January 1982 data on February 5.

The data we publish each month on the levels of the labor force, employment and unemployment are based on monthly household survey sample results weighted by population estimates developed by the Bureau of the Census. For the past decade, we have used 1970 Census levels adjusted forward each month to account for the aging of the population, deaths, and net migration.

The 1980 Census enumerated 4.7 million more people in the United States than had been estimated for April 1980 from the 1970 data using the updating technique that I just outlined. Beginning next month, we will convert the household survey data to the 1980 Census population counts. At that time, the following overall adjustments will be made:

* The civilian noninstitutional population age 16 years and over (the cut-off age for labor force estimates) in 1981 will

rise about 3.7 million and the civilian labor force will rise about 2.3 million. Data for population sub-groups will change commensurately with these totals, but fundamental relationships across population groups will remain essentially intact.

* Unemployment rates, labor force participation rates, and employment-population ratios for the major groups are not expected to differ very much, if at all, from those already published.

In addition, because we wish to provide users with consistent time series for analytical purposes, we are developing revised estimates for the decade of the 1970's. We plan to publish a number of revised time series in the February 1982 issue of our monthly statistical publication, Employment and Earnings. The methodology used for this procedure was developed with the concurrence of the Bureau of the Census; the estimates will be considered provisional and will be used until the Census Bureau develops final detailed population estimates for the entire period of the 1970's.

I want to emphasize that the introduction of updated population figures into the household survey is a change undertaken after every Decennial Census. What is different about the adjustment this year is the fact that the population figures from the 1980 Census differ so substantially from the 1970 data updated to the present. In the past, differences were relatively small, and there was no need to revise previously published data.

My colleagues and I will now be glad to answer any questions you may have.

Unemployment rates by alternative seasonal adjustment methods

Month and year	Unadjusted rate	X-11 ARIMA method						X-11 method (former official method)	Range (cols. 2-8)
		Official	Concurrent	Stable	Total	Residual	12-month extrapolation		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1980									
December.....	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	.1
1981									
January.....	8.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.4	.2
February.....	8.0	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.2	.4
March.....	7.7	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.7	7.3	7.2	.5
April.....	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	-
May.....	7.1	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.7	.4
June.....	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	.2
July.....	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2	.2
August.....	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	.2
September....	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	-
October.....	7.5	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	.2
November.....	7.9	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.4	8.4	.2
December.....	8.3	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.9	8.7	.3

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
January 1982

(1) Unadjusted rate. Unemployment rate not seasonally adjusted.

(2) Official rate (X-11 ARIMA method). The published seasonally adjusted rate. Each of the 3 major labor force components--agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment and unemployment--for 4 age-sex groups--males and females, ages 16-19 and 20 years and over--are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1967 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (Auto-Regressive, Integrated, Moving Average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X-11 portion of the X-11 ARIMA program. The 4 teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. A prior adjustment for trend is applied to the extended series for adult male unemployment before seasonal adjustment. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 4 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total derived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January-June are computed at the beginning of each year; extrapolated factors for July-December are computed in the middle of the year after the June data become available. Each set of 6-month factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of Employment and Earnings.

(3) Concurrent (X-11 ARIMA method). The procedure for computation of the official rate using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with the X-11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data become available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once each year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For example, the rate for January 1980 would be based, during 1980, on the adjustment of data from the period January 1967 through January 1980.

(4) Stable (X-11 ARIMA method). Each of the 12 labor force components is extended using ARIMA models as in the official procedure and then run through the X-11 part of the program using the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year-to-year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components for each month across the entire span of the period adjusted. As in the official procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(5) Total (X-11 ARIMA method). This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and labor force levels are extended with ARIMA models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the X-11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(6) Residual (X-11 ARIMA method). This is another alternative aggregation method, in which total employment and civilian labor force levels are extended using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally adjusted labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived unemployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(7) 12-month extrapolation (X-11 ARIMA method). This approach is the same as the official procedure except that the factors are extrapolated in 12-month intervals. The factors for January-December of the current year are computed at the beginning of the year based on data through the preceding year. The values for January through June of the current year are the same as the official values since they reflect the same factors.

(8) X-11 method (former official method). The procedure for computation of the official rate is used except that the series are not extended with ARIMA models and the factors are projected in 12-month intervals. The standard X-11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

Methods of Adjustment: The X-11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Times Series Staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is described in The X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method, by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12-564E, February 1980.

The standard X-11 method is described in X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, by Julius Shiskin, Alan Young and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

News
Bureau of Labor Statistics

United States Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20212

Contact: Carol Leon (202) 523-1944
Debbie Sprinkle 523-1371
Kathryn Hoyle (202) 523-1913
523-1208

USDL 82-3
TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS RELEASE IS EMBARGOED UNTIL 9:00 A.M. (EST), FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1982

Advance copies of this release are made available to the press with the explicit understanding that, prior to 9 a.m. Eastern time: (1) Wire services will not move over their wires copy based on information in this release, (2) electronic media will not feed such information to member stations, and (3) representatives of news organizations will not contact anyone outside the Bureau of Labor Statistics to ask questions or solicit comments about information in this release.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: DECEMBER 1981

Unemployment rose sharply in December and employment continued to decline, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The jobless rate increased from 8.4 percent in November to 8.9 percent in December; it had been 7.0 percent in July and 8.0 percent in October.

Total employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--fell in December to 97.2 million. Since July, employment has declined by 1.8 million. Nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--dropped by 295,000 in December, the third consecutive monthly decline.

Unemployment

The Nation's unemployment rate rose 0.5 percentage point in December to 8.9 percent; since July, the rate has increased by nearly 2 full percentage points. The number of unemployed persons was close to 9.5 million, up 460,000 from November and 2.0 million since July. (See table A-1.)

Most of the December rise in unemployment took place among adult men, whose jobless rate rose from 7.2 to 8.0 percent, a post-World War II record high. Both white and black men shared in the increase. The rate for all white workers moved up to 7.8 percent and that for black and other workers edged up to 16.1 percent. Jobless rates for adult women (7.5 percent) and teenagers (21.7 percent) were little changed over the month. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

A large increase in joblessness took place among workers in durable goods manufacturing, whose unemployment rate jumped from 9.4 percent in November to 11.8 percent in December. Accordingly, the rate rose markedly for blue-collar workers, up more than a point to 12.9 percent. Full-time workers also experienced a large over-the-month increase in joblessness. (See table A-5.)

Persons who lost their jobs as a result of layoff or permanent separation accounted for all of the December increase in unemployment. There was little change in the number of unemployed persons who voluntarily left their last job or entered the labor force in search of work. As is typical during economic downturns, job losers have comprised most of the rise in unemployment since the beginning of the current slump this past summer. (See table A-7.)

Because of the large number of recent job losses, the over-the-month gain in unemployment took place among persons out of work for 3 months or less. Hence, the mean duration of unemployment declined by about half a week to 12.8 weeks in December, following a similar decline in November. (See table A-6.)

In addition to the sharp unemployment increase in December, the number of persons working part time for economic reasons rose 360,000 to a record 5.4 million. Most of this increase occurred among persons who usually work full time but experienced a curtailment in their workweek. (See table A-3.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force

Total employment fell by 840,000 in December to 97.2 million, contributing heavily to a 1.8 million decline since July. White men, women, and teenagers all posted sizeable declines both over the month and since July, while employment of black workers was little changed over these periods. Adult men accounted for 55 percent of the decline over the 5-month period. The employment-population ratio dropped for the seventh month in a row to 57.3 percent in December; this was the lowest percentage in over 4 years. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

The civilian labor force declined by 380,000 in December, as the large employment drop exceeded the rise in unemployment. White women and teenagers were the only groups with a labor force decline. Over the year, however, the labor force was up by 1.5 million, with white women accounting for three-fourths of the growth.

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

Category	Quarterly averages			Monthly data			Nov. - Dec. change
	1980	1981		1981			
	IV	III	IV	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA							
	Thousands of persons						
Civilian labor force	105,173	106,434	106,805	106,736	107,029	106,650	-379
Total employment	97,276	98,725	97,810	98,217	98,025	97,188	-837
Unemployment	7,897	7,709	8,995	8,520	9,004	9,462	458
Not in labor force	59,906	60,274	60,466	60,359	60,248	60,791	543
Discouraged workers	1,055	1,050	1,201	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:							
All workers	7.5	7.2	8.4	8.0	8.4	8.9	0.5
Adult men	6.3	5.9	7.3	6.7	7.2	8.0	0.8
Adult women	6.7	6.6	7.3	7.0	7.3	7.5	0.2
Teenagers	18.3	18.7	21.3	20.6	21.8	21.7	-0.1
White	6.6	6.2	7.4	6.9	7.4	7.8	0.4
Black and other	14.1	14.6	15.7	15.5	15.5	16.1	0.6
Hispanic origin	10.2	9.6	11.2	10.9	11.6	11.1	-0.5
Full-time workers	7.3	6.9	8.2	7.7	8.1	8.7	0.6
ESTABLISHMENT DATA							
	Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm payroll employment	90,820	91,938	91,512p	91,832	91,499p	91,206p	-293p
Goods-producing industries	25,594	25,933	25,408p	25,662	25,411p	25,151p	-260p
Service-producing industries	65,227	66,005	66,104p	66,170	66,088p	66,055p	-33p
	Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm	35.3	35.1	35.0p	35.0	35.0p	34.9p	-0.1p
Manufacturing	39.8	39.8	39.3p	39.5	39.3p	39.1p	-0.2p
Manufacturing overtime	2.9	2.9	2.5p	2.7	2.5p	2.4p	-0.1p

p=preliminary. N.A.=not available.

Discouraged Workers

The number of discouraged workers rose by about 150,000 in the fourth quarter of 1981 to 1.2 million, the highest level recorded since the current series began in 1970. (Discouraged workers are persons who report that they want to work but are not looking for jobs because they believe they cannot find any.) Although most discouraged workers are women, men made up more than half of the over-the-quarter increase. More than 70 percent of the discouraged attributed their situation to job-market factors, while the remainder cited personal factors. (See table A-11.)

Industry Payroll Employment

The number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls fell by 295,000 to 91.2 million in December, the third consecutive month that the payroll job total has declined. December employment losses were widespread; as in both October and November, gains were registered in only one-third of the 172 industries in the BLS diffusion index of private nonfarm payroll employment. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

Three-fourths of December's employment reduction occurred in manufacturing, with the bulk of the decline concentrated in durable goods. Transportation equipment, machinery, electrical equipment, primary metals, and fabricated metals posted sharp declines of roughly 30,000 each; since September, these five industries have posted declines totaling 440,000. There were smaller over-the-month decreases in all other durable goods industries except miscellaneous manufacturing. In the nondurable goods sector, an overall reduction of 50,000 jobs was dominated by cutbacks in apparel and rubber and plastics. Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, construction employment, which has been trending downward since April, fell by 35,000. Mining employment was about unchanged in December; it had been growing since settlement of the coal miners' strike last spring.

In the service-producing sector, employment in retail trade dropped markedly for the second straight month, as pre-Christmas hiring was not as strong as is normally expected. The loss was partially offset by small job increases in services and government, the only two major industry divisions registering employment gains in December.

Hours of Work

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was 34.9 hours in November, down 0.1 hour over the month. In manufacturing, the workweek dropped 0.2 hour to 39.1 hours, and factory overtime edged down 0.1 hour to 2.4 hours. (See table B-2.) Both the factory workweek and overtime have declined markedly since their 1981 peaks in May. Workweek reductions over this 7-month period were particularly sharp in the major metals and metal-using industries within durable goods, ranging from 1 to more than 2 hours.

Reflecting both the reduction in employment and the decreased workweek, the index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls dropped by 0.9 percent in December to 106.9 (1977=100). The factory index was down by 2.0 percent over the month. Since July, the overall index has decreased 2.3 percent, a decline largely attributable to a 7.4-percent drop in the manufacturing index over the same period. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings increased 0.1 percent over the month, while average weekly earnings declined 0.1 percent, seasonally adjusted. Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings edged down 1 cent in December to $7.45, 51 cents above the year-earlier level. Average weekly earnings, at $262.24, were up by $1.14 over the month and $15.18 over the year. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 143.3 (1977=100) in December, seasonally adjusted, 0.1 percent higher than in November. For the 12 months ended in December, the increase (before

seasonal adjustment) was 8.1 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI decreased 0.9 percent during the 12-month period ended in November. (See table B-4.)

Revisions to Household Data Series

Effective with data for January 1982, population counts derived from the 1980 Decennial Census will be introduced into the estimation procedures used in the Current Population Survey. Data for 1981 will be revised based on the new census population estimates. Provisional adjustments in the major data series for 1980 back to 1970 will also be made and will be introduced with the release of January 1982 data. Reseasonal adjustment to take account of the experience through December 1981 will also take place effective with the release of labor force data for January 1982.

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes approximately 166,000 establishments employing about 35 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

Coverage, definitions and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons.

People are classified as *unemployed*, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unemployed are persons not looking for work because they were laid off and waiting to be recalled and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

The *civilian labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the civilian labor force. Table A-4 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1, and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The official unemployment rate is U-5.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricultural firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

---The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers;

---The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

---The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

---The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over a course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or

increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the civilian labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted employment components and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the official unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the civilian labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. The January revision is applied to data that have been published over the previous 5 years. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At the 90-percent level of confidence--the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses--the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 279,000; for total unemployment it is 194,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .24 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.06 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for $3.75 per issue or $31.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, P, Q, and R of that publication.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-1. Employment status of the population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1980	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
TOTAL									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	167,290	169,435	169,605	167,396	168,855	169,049	169,252	169,435	169,605
Armed Forces[1]	2,124	2,158	2,164	2,124	2,160	2,165	2,150	2,158	2,164
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	165,272	167,277	167,441	165,272	166,695	166,884	167,095	167,277	167,441
Civilian labor force	106,778	106,864	106,250	105,067	106,602	106,236	106,736	107,029	106,650
Participation rate	63.4	63.9	63.5	63.6	64.0	63.7	63.9	64.0	63.7
Employed	97,545	98,393	97,442	97,282	98,944	98,270	98,217	98,025	97,188
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.3	58.1	57.5	58.1	58.6	58.1	58.0	57.9	57.3
Agriculture	3,044	3,238	2,819	3,394	3,370	3,310	3,337	3,363	3,115
Nonagricultural industries	94,501	95,155	94,628	93,888	95,574	94,959	94,880	94,662	94,072
Unemployed	7,233	8,470	8,807	7,785	7,657	7,966	8,520	9,004	9,462
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.9	8.3	7.4	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.4	8.9
Not in labor force	60,494	60,413	61,191	60,205	60,093	60,648	60,359	60,248	60,791
Men, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	80,183	81,136	81,216	80,183	80,863	80,955	81,051	81,136	81,216
Armed Forces[1]	1,959	1,974	1,980	1,959	1,980	1,983	1,976	1,974	1,980
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	78,224	79,162	79,236	78,224	78,884	78,972	79,075	79,162	79,236
Civilian labor force	59,745	60,334	60,283	60,254	60,584	60,699	60,734	60,851	60,859
Participation rate	76.4	76.2	76.0	77.0	76.8	76.9	76.8	76.9	76.8
Employed	55,648	55,668	55,027	55,920	56,368	56,349	56,046	55,783	55,341
Employment-population ratio[2]	69.4	68.6	67.8	69.7	69.7	69.6	69.1	68.8	68.1
Unemployed	4,100	4,666	5,216	4,334	4,216	4,349	4,688	5,068	5,518
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.7	8.7	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.7	8.3	9.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	71,875	73,020	73,121	71,875	72,687	72,798	72,915	73,020	73,121
Armed Forces[1]	1,677	1,689	1,694	1,677	1,709	1,713	1,707	1,689	1,694
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	70,198	71,331	71,427	70,198	70,978	71,086	71,208	71,331	71,427
Civilian labor force	55,284	55,970	56,016	55,470	56,045	56,063	56,100	56,198	56,326
Participation rate	78.8	78.5	78.4	79.0	79.0	78.9	78.8	78.8	78.9
Employed	52,041	52,303	51,787	52,045	52,728	52,608	52,327	52,151	51,881
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.4	71.6	70.8	72.4	72.5	72.3	71.8	71.4	70.9
Agriculture	2,228	2,360	2,152	2,331	2,402	2,363	2,388	2,358	2,256
Nonagricultural industries	49,812	49,943	49,635	49,714	50,323	50,264	49,939	49,794	49,585
Unemployed	3,244	3,667	4,229	3,425	3,321	3,455	3,773	4,043	4,485
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.6	7.5	6.2	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.2	8.0
Women, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	87,213	88,299	88,389	87,213	87,991	88,094	88,201	88,299	88,389
Armed Forces[1]	165	184	185	165	180	182	181	184	185
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	87,048	88,115	88,204	87,048	87,811	87,912	88,020	88,115	88,204
Civilian labor force	45,033	46,530	46,007	44,813	46,018	45,537	46,002	46,178	45,791
Participation rate	51.7	52.8	52.2	51.5	52.4	51.8	52.3	52.4	51.9
Employed	41,900	42,726	42,416	41,362	42,577	41,920	42,171	42,241	41,847
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.0	48.4	48.0	47.4	48.4	47.6	47.8	47.8	47.3
Unemployed	3,133	3,804	3,591	3,451	3,441	3,617	3,831	3,936	3,944
Unemployment rate	7.0	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	79,097	80,366	80,477	79,097	79,999	80,122	80,248	80,366	80,477
Armed Forces[1]	137	155	156	137	151	154	154	155	156
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	78,959	80,211	80,321	78,959	79,848	79,968	80,095	80,211	80,321
Civilian labor force	40,877	42,572	42,178	40,570	41,857	41,395	41,911	42,113	41,883
Participation rate	51.8	53.1	52.5	51.4	52.4	51.8	52.3	52.5	52.1
Employed	38,334	39,579	39,256	37,820	39,155	38,576	38,958	39,050	38,737
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.5	49.2	48.8	47.8	48.9	48.1	48.5	48.6	48.1
Agriculture	545	608	455	665	601	603	583	655	548
Nonagricultural industries	37,788	38,971	38,801	37,155	38,554	37,973	38,376	38,395	38,190
Unemployed	2,544	2,992	2,922	2,750	2,701	2,819	2,953	3,062	3,145
Unemployment rate	6.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.5
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	16,424	16,849	16,888	16,424	16,169	16,129	16,869	16,849	16,888
Armed Forces[1]	310	316	315	310	300	298	297	314	318
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,114	15,735	15,693	16,114	15,869	15,831	15,792	15,735	15,693
Civilian labor force	8,616	8,322	8,055	9,027	8,700	8,770	8,724	8,722	8,641
Participation rate	53.5	52.9	51.3	56.0	54.8	55.4	55.2	55.4	55.0
Employed	7,170	6,511	6,399	7,417	7,065	7,086	6,931	6,823	6,609
Employment-population ratio[2]	43.7	40.6	40.0	45.2	43.7	43.9	43.1	42.5	41.3
Agriculture	270	270	212	398	368	364	366	350	312
Nonagricultural industries	6,901	6,241	6,188	7,019	6,697	6,722	6,565	6,473	6,297
Unemployed	1,445	1,811	1,656	1,610	1,635	1,692	1,793	1,899	1,832
Unemployment rate	16.8	21.8	20.6	17.8	18.8	19.3	20.6	21.8	21.7

[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population (excluding Armed Forces).

Table A-2. Employment status of the population by race, sex, and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1980	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
WHITE									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	146,140	147,656	147,782	146,140	147,232	147,374	147,524	147,656	147,782
Armed Forces[1]	1,640	1,649	1,654	1,640	1,657	1,659	1,654	1,649	1,654
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	144,500	146,007	146,129	144,500	145,575	145,715	145,871	146,007	146,129
Civilian labor force	92,179	93,920	93,360	92,382	93,789	93,355	93,845	94,045	93,658
Participation rate	63.8	64.3	63.9	63.9	64.4	64.1	64.3	64.4	64.1
Employed	86,590	87,365	86,515	86,377	88,046	87,329	87,368	87,656	86,312
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.3	59.2	58.5	59.1	59.6	59.3	59.2	59.4	58.4
Unemployed	5,589	6,555	6,846	6,006	5,743	6,026	6,501	6,387	7,346
Unemployment rate	6.1	7.0	7.3	6.5	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.4	7.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	49,268	49,820	49,852	49,449	49,898	49,888	49,932	50,010	50,100
Participation rate	79.3	79.1	79.0	79.6	79.5	79.4	79.4	79.4	79.4
Employed	46,691	46,977	46,520	46,728	47,338	47,231	46,983	46,837	46,567
Employment-population ratio[2]	73.6	73.0	72.2	73.7	73.9	73.6	73.1	72.8	72.3
Unemployed	2,577	2,843	3,332	2,721	2,561	2,658	2,949	3,173	3,533
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.7	6.7	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.9	6.3	7.1
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	35,216	36,675	36,318	36,010	36,047	35,693	36,188	36,275	36,05
Participation rate	51.2	52.5	52.0	52.7	51.8	51.2	51.9	52.0	51.6
Employed	33,317	34,404	34,128	32,858	34,007	33,603	33,998	33,963	33,698
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.3	49.2	48.8	47.7	49.0	48.2	48.7	48.6	48.1
Unemployed	1,897	2,271	2,190	2,052	1,980	2,090	2,190	2,313	2,360
Unemployment rate	5.4	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.6
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	7,696	7,425	7,190	8,024	7,843	7,823	7,733	7,760	7,580
Participation rate	56.8	56.3	54.7	59.2	58.9	58.8	58.4	58.9	57.1
Employed	6,581	5,903	5,867	6,791	6,621	6,495	6,371	6,259	6,055
Employment-population ratio[2]	47.7	44.6	43.8	49.2	48.9	48.1	47.3	46.6	45.2
Unemployed	1,115	1,461	1,323	1,233	1,222	1,328	1,362	1,501	1,485
Unemployment rate	14.5	19.4	18.4	15.4	15.6	17.0	17.6	19.3	19.3
Men	16.7	20.8	21.5	16.6	16.1	17.2	17.5	19.9	20.7
Women	12.2	17.8	15.0	14.2	15.0	16.8	17.7	18.7	17.6
BLACK AND OTHER									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	21,255	21,779	21,823	21,255	21,623	21,675	21,720	21,779	21,823
Armed Forces[1]	484	509	511	484	503	506	504	509	511
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	20,771	21,270	21,312	20,771	21,120	21,169	21,224	21,270	21,312
Civilian labor force	12,599	12,944	12,890	12,668	12,793	12,872	12,913	12,951	12,969
Participation rate	60.7	60.9	60.5	61.0	60.6	60.8	60.8	60.9	60.9
Employed	10,955	11,029	10,928	10,895	10,877	10,924	10,985	10,944	10,883
Employment-population ratio[2]	51.5	50.6	50.1	51.3	50.3	50.4	50.2	50.3	49.9
Unemployed	1,644	1,915	1,962	1,773	1,916	1,948	2,008	2,007	2,086
Unemployment rate	13.0	14.8	15.2	14.0	15.0	15.1	15.5	15.5	16.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,816	6,150	6,164	6,815	6,136	6,170	6,157	6,168	6,179
Participation rate	76.4	76.0	76.0	76.4	76.5	76.7	76.3	76.0	76.2
Employed	5,349	5,326	5,267	5,315	5,373	5,366	5,337	5,289	5,246
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.2	61.2	60.4	62.8	62.3	62.0	61.5	60.8	60.1
Unemployed	667	824	897	700	763	804	820	859	933
Unemployment rate	11.1	13.4	14.5	11.6	12.4	13.0	13.3	14.0	15.1
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,663	5,897	5,860	5,654	5,751	5,767	5,787	5,837	5,847
Participation rate	55.9	56.7	56.2	55.9	55.7	55.7	55.8	56.1	56.1
Employed	5,016	5,175	5,128	4,956	5,012	4,976	5,015	5,088	5,067
Employment-population ratio[2]	49.6	49.5	49.0	48.8	48.6	48.1	48.1	48.7	48.6
Unemployed	647	721	732	698	739	793	772	749	780
Unemployment rate	11.4	12.2	12.5	12.3	12.8	13.7	13.3	12.9	13.3
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	920	897	866	990	906	935	970	966	963
Participation rate	35.9	35.1	33.9	39.0	35.4	36.5	37.9	37.8	36.9
Employed	589	528	533	624	492	586	556	567	570
Employment-population ratio[2]	22.8	20.1	20.3	23.7	18.7	22.2	21.1	21.6	21.7
Unemployed	330	370	333	375	414	351	414	399	373
Unemployment rate	35.9	41.2	38.4	37.5	45.7	37.5	42.9	41.3	39.6
Men	39.6	46.3	38.9	38.8	47.1	36.3	39.9	40.1	37.6
Women	31.7	32.1	37.9	36.1	44.0	38.9	45.7	42.6	41.8

[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population (excluding Armed Forces).

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1980	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total employed, 16 years and over	97,545	97,442	97,282	98,044	98,270	98,217	98,025	97,188
Married men, spouse present	38,319	37,632	38,231	38,315	38,169	38,059	37,798	37,557
Married women, spouse present	23,552	23,564	23,063	23,683	23,174	23,399	23,326	23,125
Women who maintain families	8,798	9,032	8,716	8,895	8,915	8,947	8,948	8,963
OCCUPATION								
White-collar workers	51,733	52,422	51,065	52,123	51,826	52,108	51,935	51,792
Professional and technical	16,012	16,644	15,810	16,299	16,254	16,387	16,284	16,416
Managers and administrators, except farm	10,988	11,019	11,009	11,217	11,341	11,434	11,210	11,076
Sales workers	6,583	6,668	6,175	6,369	6,295	6,225	6,269	6,302
Clerical workers	18,189	18,091	18,071	18,238	17,937	18,091	18,172	18,001
Blue-collar workers	30,305	29,356	30,373	31,113	30,637	30,222	29,904	29,513
Craft and kindred workers	12,305	12,105	12,337	12,508	12,202	12,124	12,096	12,154
Operatives, except transport	10,310	9,888	10,196	10,501	10,334	10,187	9,913	9,858
Transport equipment operatives	3,437	3,339	3,402	3,499	3,453	3,530	3,364	3,296
Nonfarm laborers	4,253	4,024	4,440	4,605	4,649	4,381	4,531	4,205
Service workers	13,008	13,361	12,902	13,002	13,093	13,231	13,419	13,358
Farm workers	2,499	2,304	2,804	2,732	2,717	2,752	2,791	2,568
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER								
Agriculture								
Wage and salary workers	1,225	1,127	1,411	1,472	1,416	1,470	1,395	1,295
Self-employed workers	1,567	1,518	1,625	1,629	1,669	1,616	1,631	1,580
Unpaid family workers	232	174	305	250	254	264	333	227
Nonagricultural industries								
Wage and salary workers	87,158	87,363	86,513	88,189	87,457	87,556	87,265	86,827
Government	15,868	15,524	15,653	15,140	15,111	15,151	15,066	15,310
Private industries	71,290	71,840	70,860	73,048	72,346	72,405	72,199	71,517
Private households	1,147	1,308	1,110	1,236	1,052	1,114	1,173	1,270
Other industries	70,143	70,532	69,750	71,812	71,294	71,291	71,026	70,248
Self-employed workers	6,986	6,900	6,973	6,942	7,093	7,033	7,001	6,866
Unpaid family workers	355	360	396	378	392	448	423	400
PERSONS AT WORK[1]								
Nonagricultural industries	91,219	91,338	88,468	89,823	88,886	89,448	89,359	88,776
Full-time schedules	73,948	73,205	72,131	72,932	72,192	72,187	72,276	71,489
Part time for economic reasons	3,893	4,963	4,218	4,187	4,537	5,026	4,988	5,350
Usually work full time	1,566	2,053	1,647	1,654	1,675	2,023	1,898	2,152
Usually work part time	2,327	2,910	2,571	2,533	2,862	3,003	3,090	3,198
Part time for noneconomic reasons	13,378	13,166	12,119	12,704	12,157	12,235	12,094	11,937

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

Table A-4. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1980	1981				1981		
	IV	I	II	III	IV	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.5	4.1	4.5	5.0
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force 25 years and over	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	6.1	5.8	6.1	6.5
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time labor force	7.3	7.1	7.1	6.9	8.2	7.7	8.1	8.7
U-5 Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (official measure)	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.2	8.4	8.0	8.4	8.9
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.3	10.9	10.4	10.8	11.5
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	10.5	10.5	10.2	10.2	11.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

Table A-5. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1980	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total, 16 years and over	7,785	9,462	7.4	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.4	8.9
Men, 20 years and over	3,425	4,485	6.2	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.2	8.0
Women, 20 years and over	2,750	3,145	6.8	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.5
Both sexes, 16-19 years	1,610	1,832	17.8	18.8	19.3	20.6	21.8	21.7
Married men, spouse present	1,722	2,297	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.8
Married women, spouse present	1,432	1,669	5.8	5.3	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.7
Women who maintain families	550	590	10.4	9.8	10.6	10.7	10.9	10.6
Full-time workers	6,549	8,018	7.3	6.7	7.2	7.7	8.1	8.7
Part-time workers	1,225	1,373	8.2	9.7	9.6	9.5	10.2	9.2
Labor force time lost[1]	--	--	8.2	7.9	8.5	9.1	9.4	10.1
OCCUPATION[2]								
White-collar workers	2,119	2,487	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.6
Professional and technical	429	589	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.5
Managers and administrators, except farm	277	354	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.1
Sales workers	307	328	4.7	4.7	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.9
Clerical workers	1,106	1,236	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.1	6.3
Blue-collar workers	3,554	4,367	10.5	9.3	10.2	11.0	11.8	12.9
Craft and kindred workers	948	1,282	7.1	6.9	7.6	8.4	8.8	9.5
Operatives, except transport	1,510	1,829	12.9	11.0	11.5	12.8	14.2	13.6
Transport equipment operatives	327	382	8.8	7.9	8.9	7.9	10.7	10.4
Nonfarm laborers	773	874	14.8	12.9	14.4	15.7	16.2	17.2
Service workers	1,092	1,378	7.8	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.8	9.6
Farm workers	117	170	4.0	5.6	3.7	6.1	6.1	6.2
INDUSTRY[2]								
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers[3]	5,931	7,226	7.7	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.5	9.2
Construction	688	905	13.8	16.7	16.3	18.0	18.2	18.1
Manufacturing	2,009	2,489	8.8	7.0	7.8	8.6	9.4	11.0
Durable goods	1,248	1,628	9.0	6.4	7.6	8.6	9.4	11.8
Nondurable goods	761	862	8.5	7.9	8.0	8.6	9.5	9.7
Transportation and public utilities	274	360	4.9	4.8	4.0	4.6	5.5	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1,574	1,772	8.3	7.8	8.6	8.3	8.7	9.1
Finance and service industries	1,287	1,604	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.5
Government workers	670	807	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.0
Agricultural wage and salary workers	167	223	10.6	12.6	10.6	13.3	14.4	14.7

[1] Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

[2] Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed persons, whereas that by industry covers only unemployed wage and salary workers.

[3] Includes mining, not shown separately.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1980	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
DURATION								
Less than 5 weeks	2,716	3,518	3,115	3,161	3,383	3,652	3,815	4,067
5 to 14 weeks	2,274	3,073	2,217	2,345	2,489	2,605	2,861	3,052
15 weeks and over	2,242	2,216	2,378	2,194	2,212	2,251	2,330	2,338
15 to 26 weeks	1,199	1,144	1,231	1,059	1,151	1,156	1,213	1,157
27 weeks and over	1,048	1,072	1,147	1,135	1,061	1,095	1,117	1,181
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	14.0	13.2	13.5	14.5	13.7	13.7	13.2	12.8
Median duration, in weeks	7.9	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.9	6.6
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	37.6	39.9	40.4	41.0	41.8	42.9	42.4	43.0
5 to 14 weeks	31.4	34.9	28.8	30.5	30.8	30.6	31.8	32.3
15 weeks and over	31.0	25.2	30.8	28.5	27.4	26.5	25.9	24.7
15 to 26 weeks	16.6	13.0	16.0	13.8	14.2	13.6	13.5	12.2
27 weeks and over	14.8	12.2	14.9	14.7	13.1	12.9	12.4	12.5

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1980	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED								
Lost last job	4,163	5,289	4,226	3,929	4,338	4,422	4,786	5,307
On layoff	1,413	2,002	1,470	1,205	1,412	1,607	1,790	2,064
Other job losers	2,730	3,287	2,756	2,724	2,925	2,815	2,996	3,243
Left last job	721	781	813	838	889	962	886	877
Reentered labor force	1,664	1,933	1,869	1,939	1,949	2,172	2,311	2,199
Seeking first job	706	844	868	944	953	987	977	1,017
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	57.2	59.6	58.3	51.4	53.4	51.8	53.4	56.5
On layoff	19.5	22.7	18.9	15.7	17.4	18.8	20.0	22.0
Other job losers	37.7	36.9	35.4	35.6	36.0	33.0	33.4	34.5
Job leavers	10.0	8.9	10.5	11.0	10.9	11.3	9.9	9.3
Reentrants	23.0	21.9	24.0	25.4	24.0	25.4	25.8	23.4
New entrants	9.7	9.6	11.2	12.3	11.7	11.6	10.9	10.8
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE								
Job losers	3.9	5.0	4.0	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.5	5.0
Job leavers	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8
Reentrants	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.1
New entrants	.7	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	1.0

Table A-8. Unemployment by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1980	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
Total, 16 years and over	7,785	9,462	7.4	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.4	8.9
16 to 24 years	3,419	3,955	14.0	14.3	14.7	15.6	16.2	16.5
16 to 19 years	1,610	1,832	17.8	18.8	19.3	20.6	21.8	21.7
16 to 17 years	723	736	19.9	20.5	21.2	21.4	23.1	22.1
18 to 19 years	881	1,097	16.4	17.4	18.1	19.9	20.7	21.4
20 to 24 years	1,809	2,123	11.7	11.8	12.1	12.8	13.0	13.7
25 years and over	4,302	5,399	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.5
25 to 54 years	3,835	4,805	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.6	7.1
55 years and over	512	617	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.2
Men, 16 years and over	4,334	5,518	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.7	8.3	9.1
16 to 24 years	1,941	2,276	14.9	15.2	15.2	16.0	17.3	17.7
16 to 19 years	909	1,033	19.0	19.7	19.3	19.7	22.0	22.8
16 to 17 years	400	417	20.5	21.5	21.2	20.6	23.0	23.0
18 to 19 years	501	619	17.8	18.1	18.1	19.1	21.2	22.6
20 to 24 years	1,032	1,243	12.5	12.7	12.9	13.9	14.6	14.9
25 years and over	2,326	3,132	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.5	5.8	6.5
25 to 54 years	2,073	2,764	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.9	6.4	7.1
55 years and over	292	397	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.5
Women, 16 years and over	3,451	3,944	7.7	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.6
16 to 24 years	1,478	1,679	13.0	13.4	14.2	15.1	14.9	15.1
16 to 19 years	701	799	16.5	17.8	19.3	21.5	21.5	20.4
16 to 17 years	323	319	19.3	19.5	21.1	22.4	23.3	20.9
18 to 19 years	380	478	14.8	16.8	18.1	20.8	20.1	20.0
20 to 24 years	777	880	10.8	10.8	11.2	11.5	11.2	12.2
25 years and over	1,978	2,267	5.9	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.5
25 to 54 years	1,762	2,041	6.3	5.9	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.0
55 years and over	220	220	3.9	3.6	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.8

Table A-9. Employment status of the black and Hispanic-origin population

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1980	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
BLACK[1]								
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,610	17,982	17,610	17,852	17,886	17,923	17,952	17,982
Civilian labor force	10,627	10,862	10,693	10,764	10,990	10,920	10,936	10,949
Participation rate	60.3	60.4	60.7	60.3	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9
Employed	9,128	9,078	9,872	9,016	9,119	9,092	9,106	9,040
Unemployed	1,499	1,784	1,631	1,748	1,781	1,828	1,833	1,909
Unemployment rate	14.1	16.4	15.2	16.2	16.3	16.7	16.8	17.4
Not in labor force	6,984	7,120	6,917	7,088	6,986	7,003	7,016	7,033
HISPANIC ORIGIN[2]								
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,764	9,151	8,764	9,050	9,098	9,189	9,188	9,151
Civilian labor force	5,542	5,762	5,668	5,665	5,757	5,878	5,970	5,867
Participation rate	63.2	63.0	64.7	62.6	63.3	64.0	65.0	64.1
Employed	5,003	5,114	5,116	5,116	5,224	5,238	5,279	5,213
Unemployed	539	647	550	549	533	640	692	654
Unemployment rate	9.7	11.2	9.8	9.7	9.3	10.9	11.6	11.1
Not in labor force	3,222	3,389	3,096	3,385	3,341	3,311	3,218	3,284

[1] Data relate to black workers only. In the 1970 census, they constituted about 88 percent of the "black and other" population group.

[2] Data on persons of Hispanic ethnicity are collected independently of racial data. In the 1970 census, approximately 98 percent of their population was white.

Table A-10. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1981
VETERANS										
Total, 25 years and over	8,425	8,646	7,977	8,173	7,534	7,557	443	616	5.6	7.5
25 to 29 years	7,329	7,279	7,011	6,968	6,606	6,408	405	560	5.8	8.0
25 to 26 years	1,607	1,376	1,490	1,269	1,360	1,105	130	164	8.7	12.9
30 to 34 years	3,508	3,165	3,372	3,043	3,195	2,908	177	235	5.2	7.7
35 to 39 years	2,213	2,738	2,149	2,656	2,051	2,495	98	161	4.6	6.1
40 years and over	1,101	1,367	966	1,205	928	1,149	38	56	3.9	4.6
NONVETERANS										
Total, 25 to 39 years	15,864	16,753	15,033	15,836	14,152	14,633	881	1,203	5.9	7.6
25 to 29 years	7,238	7,515	6,823	7,058	6,327	6,915	496	635	7.3	9.0
30 to 34 years	4,861	5,436	4,635	5,171	4,382	4,912	253	359	5.5	6.9
35 to 39 years	3,765	3,802	3,575	3,615	3,443	3,486	132	209	3.7	5.8

NOTE: Vietnam-era veterans are males who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are males who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 25 to 39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population. Data for 20-to-24-year-old veterans are no longer shown on the table, because the group is rapidly disappearing (into the 25-29 age category) and the numbers remaining are not large enough to warrant their continued publication.

Table A-11. Persons not in labor force by reason, sex, and race, quarterly averages

(In thousands)

Reason, sex, and race	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted				
	1980	1981	1980	1981			
	IV	IV	IV	I	II	III	IV
TOTAL							
Total not in labor force	59,919	60,591	59,906	59,820	59,377	60,274	60,466
Do not want a job now	54,676	55,061	54,521	53,998	54,320	54,948	54,967
Current activity: Going to school	7,908	8,109	6,226	6,068	6,451	6,499	6,323
Ill, disabled	4,217	4,151	4,293	4,071	4,177	4,284	4,256
Keeping house	28,643	27,705	28,842	28,296	28,013	28,302	27,923
Retired	10,699	11,597	10,938	11,252	11,594	11,694	11,905
Other	3,209	3,498	4,224	4,311	4,085	4,170	4,560
Want a job now							
Reason not looking: School attendance	5,244	5,530	5,586	5,905	5,568	5,474	5,935
Ill health, disability	1,399	1,651	1,466	1,521	1,502	1,442	1,531
Home responsibilities	695	817	710	817	742	677	838
Think cannot get a job	1,098	1,250	1,179	1,290	1,246	1,136	1,363
Job-market factors[1]	973	1,090	1,055	1,115	1,018	1,050	1,201
Personal factors[2]	650	810	697	876	703	776	865
Other reasons[3]	316	280	358	239	316	274	336
	1,078	923	1,176	1,162	1,059	1,172	1,001
Men							
Total not in labor force	18,184	18,818	17,795	17,967	17,811	18,308	18,343
Do not want a job now	16,523	17,002	16,081	15,925	16,301	16,749	16,585
Want a job now							
Reason not looking: School attendance	1,661	1,815	1,827	1,921	1,771	1,741	1,989
Ill health, disability	688	723	720	735	746	668	760
Think cannot get a job	286	401	307	379	319	305	423
Other reasons[3]	305	365	370	372	359	364	450
	383	325	430	374	386	404	355
Women							
Total not in labor force	41,735	41,773	42,111	41,873	41,566	41,966	42,123
Do not want a job now	38,152	38,059	38,441	38,073	38,018	38,199	38,382
Want a job now							
Reason not looking: School attendance	3,583	3,716	3,759	3,904	3,797	3,733	3,946
Ill health, disability	711	728	746	726	756	773	771
Home responsibilities	409	416	403	437	423	372	415
Think cannot get a job	1,098	1,250	1,179	1,290	1,246	1,134	1,363
Other reasons	669	724	685	743	679	686	751
	695	597	746	788	753	768	646
White							
Total not in labor force	51,876	52,257	51,870	51,709	51,218	51,948	52,153
Do not want a job now	47,985	48,169	47,744	47,198	47,332	47,898	47,865
Want a job now							
Reason not looking: School attendance	3,891	4,088	4,126	4,328	4,022	4,045	4,363
Ill health, disability	999	1,061	1,059	1,095	1,039	978	1,139
Home responsibilities	512	583	513	574	560	485	578
Think cannot get a job	846	941	907	967	884	861	1,025
Other reasons	644	756	606	756	676	730	819
	890	747	960	936	842	1,011	801
Black and other							
Total not in labor force	8,044	8,334	8,036	8,169	8,160	8,350	8,324
Do not want a job now	6,691	6,892	6,642	6,550	6,602	6,985	6,837
Want a job now							
Reason not looking: School attendance	1,351	1,443	1,402	1,442	1,538	1,499	1,510
Ill health, disability	401	390	406	427	458	495	393
Home responsibilities	182	233	187	270	253	188	235
Think cannot get a job	252	308	269	342	266	299	337
Other reasons	329	334	354	395	325	331	362
	187	177	186	209	237	187	183

[1] Job market factors include "could not find job" and "thinks no job available."

[2] Personal factors include "employers think too young or old," "lacks education or training," and "other personal handicap."

[3] Includes small number of men not looking for work because of home responsibilities.

Table A-12. Employment status of the noninstitutional population for the ten largest States

[Numbers in thousands]

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[2]			Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1980	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	17,268	17,546	17,569	17,264	17,466	17,493	17,521	17,546	17,569
Civilian labor force	11,283	11,506	11,489	11,284	11,397	11,348	11,488	11,504	11,453
Employed	10,583	10,608	10,505	10,470	10,629	10,528	10,556	10,566	10,439
Unemployed	701	898	984	734	768	820	932	938	1,014
Unemployment rate	6.2	7.8	8.6	6.6	6.7	7.2	8.1	8.2	8.9
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	7,061	7,241	7,257	7,061	7,189	7,207	7,225	7,241	7,257
Civilian labor force	3,980	4,165	4,135	4,038	4,165	4,131	4,198	4,211	4,195
Employed	3,782	3,850	3,834	3,819	3,900	3,829	3,893	3,890	3,873
Unemployed	199	316	301	219	265	302	305	321	322
Unemployment rate	5.0	7.5	7.3	5.4	6.4	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.7
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	8,389	8,396	8,399	8,389	8,381	8,386	8,391	8,396	8,399
Civilian labor force	5,517	5,526	5,432	5,481	5,544	5,520	5,519	5,496	5,388
Employed	5,012	5,065	4,978	4,969	5,076	5,057	5,060	5,008	4,937
Unemployed	505	461	454	512	468	463	459	488	451
Unemployment rate	9.2	8.3	8.4	9.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.9	8.4
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	4,434	4,468	4,470	4,434	4,457	4,461	4,464	4,468	4,470
Civilian labor force	2,958	3,062	3,045	2,968	2,992	2,962	3,060	3,073	3,043
Employed	2,826	2,867	2,834	2,822	2,785	2,773	2,819	2,857	2,812
Unemployed	129	195	211	146	207	189	241	216	231
Unemployment rate	4.4	6.4	6.9	4.9	6.9	6.4	7.9	7.0	7.6
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	6,837	6,901	6,907	6,837	6,882	6,888	6,895	6,901	6,907
Civilian labor force	4,296	4,404	4,351	4,293	4,456	4,388	4,445	4,392	4,352
Employed	3,762	3,883	3,724	3,726	3,963	3,874	3,882	3,843	3,696
Unemployed	533	521	627	567	493	514	563	549	656
Unemployment rate	12.4	11.8	14.4	13.2	11.1	11.7	12.7	12.5	15.1
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	5,588	5,631	5,634	5,588	5,618	5,622	5,627	5,631	5,634
Civilian labor force	3,585	3,559	3,516	3,560	3,520	3,497	3,566	3,550	3,505
Employed	3,316	3,310	3,258	3,276	3,282	3,265	3,312	3,283	3,232
Unemployed	268	249	258	284	238	232	254	267	273
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.0	7.3	8.0	6.8	6.6	7.1	7.5	7.8
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	13,330	13,342	13,343	13,330	13,337	13,338	13,342	13,342	13,343
Civilian labor force	7,940	7,852	7,878	7,920	7,931	7,962	7,965	7,894	7,874
Employed	7,384	7,278	7,272	7,335	7,370	7,417	7,412	7,303	7,230
Unemployed	556	574	606	585	561	545	553	591	644
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.3	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.9	7.5	8.2
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	8,010	8,060	8,063	8,010	8,045	8,049	8,055	8,060	8,063
Civilian labor force	5,004	5,151	5,105	5,018	5,111	5,048	5,051	5,119	5,128
Employed	4,574	4,589	4,504	4,562	4,624	4,528	4,524	4,534	4,485
Unemployed	430	562	601	476	487	520	527	585	643
Unemployment rate	8.6	10.9	11.8	9.5	9.5	10.3	10.4	11.4	12.5
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	8,978	9,018	9,021	8,978	9,005	9,009	9,015	9,018	9,021
Civilian labor force	5,341	5,463	5,386	5,343	5,485	5,405	5,443	5,426	5,398
Employed	4,938	4,991	4,886	4,913	5,070	4,962	4,973	4,938	4,868
Unemployed	403	473	500	430	415	443	470	488	530
Unemployment rate	7.5	8.7	9.3	8.0	7.6	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.8
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	9,840	10,029	10,045	9,840	9,976	9,993	10,012	10,029	10,045
Civilian labor force	6,458	6,767	6,689	6,457	6,625	6,723	6,713	6,760	6,721
Employed	6,149	6,394	6,388	6,114	6,271	6,349	6,370	6,390	6,395
Unemployed	308	373	302	343	354	374	343	370	326
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.5	4.5	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.1	5.5	4.9

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 1980	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981 p	Dec. 1981 p	Dec. 1980	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981 p	Dec. 1981 p
Total	91,750	92,424	92,272	92,015	90,949	91,901	92,033	91,832	91,499	91,206
Goods-producing	25,641	26,025	25,656	25,173	25,631	25,931	25,930	25,662	25,411	25,151
Mining	1,060	1,164	1,173	1,163	1,069	1,151	1,162	1,162	1,175	1,172
Construction	4,343	4,493	4,368	4,156	4,387	4,275	4,272	4,259	4,228	4,194
Manufacturing	20,238	20,368	20,115	19,854	20,175	20,505	20,496	20,241	20,008	19,785
Production workers	14,126	14,147	13,896	13,662	14,059	14,294	14,281	14,030	13,788	13,592
Durable goods	12,147	12,163	11,997	11,828	12,077	12,332	12,311	12,115	11,928	11,754
Production workers	8,374	8,313	8,148	7,997	8,301	8,485	8,465	8,267	8,079	7,923
Lumber and wood products	685.9	664.5	640.0	625.3	687	686	677	652	635	625
Furniture and fixtures	470.5	483.5	476.7	472.8	464	487	485	480	471	466
Stone, clay, and glass products	652.3	652.8	642.0	624.8	655	660	655	644	634	627
Primary metal products	1,136.3	1,109.3	1,087.2	1,062.8	1,137	1,148	1,139	1,114	1,089	1,063
Fabricated metal products	1,596.4	1,584.2	1,563.4	1,537.2	1,581	1,610	1,606	1,575	1,546	1,520
Machinery, except electrical	2,496.8	2,528.4	2,513.4	2,497.9	2,490	2,542	2,551	2,549	2,523	2,490
Electric and electronic equipment	2,118.0	2,158.3	2,130.9	2,103.7	2,103	2,166	2,163	2,150	2,118	2,089
Transportation equipment	1,871.4	1,832.3	1,797.9	1,777.7	1,839	1,889	1,889	1,811	1,778	1,746
Instruments and related products	713.8	720.0	718.9	713.1	712	727	727	723	719	712
Miscellaneous manufacturing	405.9	429.9	426.2	412.2	409	417	419	417	415	415
Nondurable goods	8,091	8,205	8,118	8,026	8,098	8,173	8,185	8,126	8,080	8,031
Production workers	5,752	5,834	5,748	5,665	5,758	5,809	5,816	5,763	5,709	5,669
Food and kindred products	1,688.5	1,729.0	1,684.8	1,653.9	1,701	1,648	1,669	1,675	1,671	1,666
Tobacco manufactures	74.4	77.0	75.2	72.7	71	73	71	70	71	69
Textile mill products	846.1	834.3	826.9	820.4	842	849	849	833	823	816
Apparel and other textile products	1,241.1	1,274.1	1,259.9	1,222.0	1,250	1,272	1,273	1,259	1,251	1,231
Paper and allied products	691.5	691.4	686.4	682.8	692	698	703	691	686	683
Printing and publishing	1,278.3	1,299.7	1,305.6	1,313.3	1,269	1,295	1,301	1,302	1,303	1,303
Chemicals and allied products	1,101.2	1,104.4	1,099.5	1,098.2	1,105	1,106	1,112	1,108	1,103	1,102
Petroleum and coal products	206.8	211.4	210.6	207.3	209	212	211	210	210	209
Rubber and misc. plastics products	733.2	748.2	737.2	726.2	729	764	760	744	732	722
Leather and leather products	229.4	235.7	232.3	229.2	230	236	236	234	230	230
Service-producing	66,109	66,399	66,616	66,842	65,318	65,970	66,103	66,170	66,088	66,055
Transportation and public utilities	5,150	5,204	5,182	5,167	5,118	5,170	5,186	5,168	5,146	5,136
Wholesale and retail trade	21,138	20,999	21,131	21,403	20,470	20,862	20,872	20,916	20,821	20,726
Wholesale trade	5,315	5,381	5,373	5,358	5,300	5,375	5,370	5,360	5,357	5,342
Retail trade	15,823	15,618	15,758	16,045	15,170	15,487	15,502	15,556	15,464	15,384
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,237	5,349	5,345	5,345	5,256	5,354	5,366	5,360	5,356	5,361
Services	18,149	18,826	18,794	18,771	18,240	18,667	18,774	18,788	18,832	18,865
Government	16,435	16,021	16,164	16,156	16,236	15,917	15,905	15,938	15,933	15,967
Federal government	2,782	2,737	2,736	2,742	2,800	2,770	2,765	2,759	2,755	2,764
State and local government	13,653	13,284	13,428	13,414	13,436	13,147	13,140	13,179	13,178	13,203

p = preliminary.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 1980	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981 p	Dec. 1981 p	Dec. 1980	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981 p	Dec. 1981 p
Total private	35.6	35.1	35.0	35.2	35.3	35.2	34.9	35.0	35.0	34.9
Mining	44.1	44.5	43.9	44.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	37.2	37.5	36.7	36.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	40.8	39.7	39.6	40.0	39.9	40.0	39.3	39.5	39.3	39.1
Overtime hours	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4
Durable goods	41.5	40.1	40.0	40.5	40.4	40.5	39.7	39.9	39.7	39.4
Overtime hours	3.4	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4
Lumber and wood products	39.7	38.2	37.6	38.2	39.3	38.6	37.3	37.6	37.5	37.7
Furniture and fixtures	39.6	38.6	38.2	38.9	38.4	38.6	37.5	38.1	37.8	37.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.6	40.5	40.7	40.5	41.0	40.8	40.3	40.0	40.2	39.9
Primary metal products	41.6	39.6	39.8	39.4	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.8	39.6	39.0
Fabricated metal products	41.6	40.1	40.0	40.5	40.4	40.5	39.5	40.0	39.6	39.3
Machinery, except electrical	42.2	40.6	40.9	41.5	40.9	41.2	40.3	40.7	40.6	40.3
Electric and electronic equipment	41.0	39.9	39.8	40.3	40.0	40.4	39.6	39.9	39.3	39.2
Transportation equipment	43.1	40.9	40.8	41.6	41.0	41.3	39.9	40.5	40.3	39.5
Instruments and related products	41.2	40.4	40.8	41.1	40.4	40.8	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.5	39.3	39.5	39.2	38.9	39.1	38.4	39.0	39.0	38.5
Nondurable goods	39.9	39.1	39.1	39.3	39.2	39.3	38.9	39.0	38.8	38.7
Overtime hours	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.4
Food and kindred products	40.3	39.6	39.8	40.3	39.7	39.4	39.2	39.5	39.5	39.7
Tobacco manufactures	38.1	39.4	38.8	38.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	40.9	39.4	39.3	39.1	40.1	40.3	38.9	39.3	38.9	38.3
Apparel and other textile products	35.9	35.8	35.8	35.5	35.5	36.1	35.2	35.7	35.6	35.1
Paper and allied products	43.7	42.4	42.3	42.5	42.8	42.7	43.1	42.4	41.9	41.6
Printing and publishing	38.1	37.2	37.3	37.9	37.4	37.5	37.1	37.1	36.9	37.2
Chemicals and allied products	42.1	41.5	41.7	42.1	41.6	41.7	42.3	41.5	41.3	41.6
Petroleum and coal products	43.3	43.1	43.0	43.6	43.2	42.8	43.3	42.1	42.3	43.6
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.6	40.2	40.0	40.1	40.8	40.6	39.6	40.0	39.7	39.4
Leather and leather products	36.9	36.7	36.7	36.8	36.6	36.9	36.1	36.8	36.8	36.5
Transportation and public utilities	40.0	39.1	39.3	39.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wholesale and retail trade	32.5	31.9	31.9	32.7	32.1	32.1	32.1	31.9	32.0	31.9
Wholesale trade	38.9	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.4
Retail trade	30.5	29.8	29.8	30.2	30.0	30.1	30.1	29.9	29.9	29.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.3	36.2	36.2	36.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.7	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.6

[1] Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolls.

[2] This series is not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Dec. 1980	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981 p	Dec. 1981 p	Dec. 1980	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981 p	Dec. 1981 p
Total private	$6.94	$7.42	$7.46	$7.45	$247.08	$260.44	$261.10	$262.24
Seasonally adjusted	6.94	7.39	7.44	7.45	244.98	258.65	260.40	260.01
Mining	9.57	10.28	10.44	10.42	422.04	457.46	458.32	466.82
Construction	10.33	11.10	11.11	11.16	384.28	416.25	407.74	410.69
Manufacturing	7.70	8.15	8.19	8.26	314.16	323.56	326.32	330.40
Durable goods	8.23	8.71	8.75	8.83	341.55	349.27	350.00	357.62
Lumber and wood products	6.74	7.09	7.11	7.12	267.58	270.84	267.34	271.98
Furniture and fixtures	5.70	6.05	6.05	6.13	225.72	233.53	231.11	238.46
Stone, clay, and glass products	7.83	8.50	8.53	8.57	325.73	344.25	347.17	347.09
Primary metal products	10.36	10.97	11.10	11.11	430.98	434.41	439.56	437.73
Fabricated metal products	7.88	8.39	8.42	8.53	327.81	336.44	336.80	345.47
Machinery, except electrical	8.50	9.05	9.10	9.20	358.70	367.43	372.19	381.80
Electric and electronic equipment	7.38	7.84	7.86	7.98	302.58	312.82	312.83	321.59
Transportation equipment	10.09	10.65	10.66	10.71	434.88	435.59	436.93	445.54
Instruments and related products	7.13	7.61	7.70	7.81	293.76	307.44	314.16	320.99
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5.73	6.06	6.12	6.22	226.34	238.16	241.74	243.82
Nondurable goods	6.89	7.34	7.39	7.44	274.91	286.99	288.95	292.39
Food and kindred products	7.13	7.53	7.64	7.74	287.34	298.19	304.07	311.92
Tobacco manufactures	8.10	8.58	8.91	8.82	308.61	338.05	345.71	341.33
Textile mill products	5.36	5.72	5.74	5.73	218.41	225.37	225.58	224.04
Apparel and other textile products	4.81	5.07	5.06	5.04	172.68	181.51	181.15	178.92
Paper and allied products	8.27	8.82	8.90	8.93	361.40	373.97	376.47	379.53
Printing and publishing	7.88	8.42	8.43	8.44	300.23	313.23	314.44	319.58
Chemicals and allied products	8.69	9.37	9.43	9.47	365.85	388.86	393.23	398.68
Petroleum and coal products	10.38	11.46	11.54	11.50	449.45	493.93	496.22	501.40
Rubber and misc. plastics products	6.97	7.39	7.40	7.47	289.95	297.08	296.00	299.55
Leather and leather products	4.74	5.09	5.10	5.13	174.91	186.80	187.17	188.78
Transportation and public utilities	9.30	9.96	10.06	10.08	372.00	389.44	395.36	397.15
Wholesale and retail trade	5.62	6.00	6.03	6.00	182.65	191.40	192.36	193.20
Wholesale trade	7.23	7.74	7.80	7.83	281.25	299.54	301.08	303.02
Retail trade	4.99	5.29	5.32	5.29	152.20	157.64	158.54	159.76
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.00	6.42	6.52	6.48	217.80	232.40	236.02	234.58
Services	6.12	6.57	6.66	6.66	199.51	213.53	216.45	216.45

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2

p = preliminary

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
	Dec. 1980	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981 p	Dec. 1981 p	Percent change from: Dec. 1980-Dec. 1981	Dec. 1980	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981 p	Dec. 1981 p	Percent change from: Nov. 1981-Dec. 1981
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	132.6	142.1	143.2	143.4	8.1	132.6	140.7	141.5	141.9	143.2	143.3	0.1
Constant (1977) dollars	93.1	92.2	92.7	N.A.	(2)	92.7	92.7	92.1	92.0	92.4	N.A.	(3)
Mining	139.8	151.3	153.6	153.1	9.5	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction	126.4	136.0	135.8	135.9	7.5	126.2	132.5	132.9	134.3	135.3	135.8	.4
Manufacturing	135.9	145.5	146.5	147.4	8.5	135.4	143.6	144.8	145.5	146.4	146.9	.4
Transportation and public utilities	133.4	143.1	144.6	144.9	8.6	132.8	141.8	141.7	142.0	143.9	144.2	.2
Wholesale and retail trade	131.6	140.2	140.9	140.7	6.9	132.4	140.0	141.2	140.5	141.5	141.4	(5)
Finance, insurance, and real estate	131.6	140.7	142.7	142.0	7.9	131.9	140.4	140.3	140.9	143.3	142.3	-.7
Services	130.8	140.7	142.3	142.2	8.7	131.1	139.4	139.8	140.7	142.5	142.5	(5)

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 Percent change was -.9 from November 1980 to November 1981, the latest month available.
3 Percent change was .4 from October 1981 to November 1981, the latest month available.
4 Mining is not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
5 Percent change is less than .05 percent.
N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 1980	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981 p	Dec. 1981 p	Dec. 1980	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981 p	Dec. 1981 p
Total private	109.9	109.6	108.8	108.8	107.9	109.2	108.6	108.4	107.9	106.9
Goods-producing	104.3	103.4	101.0	99.2	102.3	103.4	101.1	100.8	99.1	97.3
Mining	129.2	142.1	141.7	142.3	130.1	139.8	139.0	140.1	140.3	142.4
Construction	114.3	119.8	113.6	106.7	115.6	110.0	105.2	109.8	110.1	107.7
Manufacturing	101.2	98.4	96.6	95.8	98.5	100.4	98.5	97.2	95.0	93.1
Durable goods	102.1	97.8	95.8	95.0	98.5	100.9	98.6	96.9	94.1	91.6
Lumber and wood products	92.4	85.5	80.7	79.7	91.7	89.8	85.5	82.7	79.7	78.6
Furniture and fixtures	101.0	100.7	97.9	98.7	96.-	102.3	98.4	98.4	95.4	93.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	95.0	92.8	91.1	87.9	94.1	94.6	92.5	90.0	88.8	87.1
Primary metal products	95.7	88.3	85.8	83.4	94.6	94.4	93.6	89.0	86.1	82.5
Fabricated metal products	100.2	95.3	93.5	92.4	96.1	98.4	95.5	94.3	91.2	88.5
Machinery, except electrical	113.3	110.1	109.7	110.4	109.3	112.9	110.9	111.3	109.2	106.5
Electric and electronic equipment	110.0	108.2	105.3	104.6	106.1	110.5	108.2	107.8	102.9	100.5
Transportation equipment	95.3	87.0	84.6	85.1	88.3	91.6	88.8	84.7	82.1	78.6
Instruments and related products	114.7	111.3	111.7	111.3	112.0	113.9	113.0	112.0	110.4	108.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	91.0	96.6	96.5	91.5	90.8	92.8	91.4	92.2	92.5	91.0
Nondurable goods	99.9	99.3	97.8	96.9	98.4	99.5	98.5	97.8	96.4	95.5
Food and kindred products	100.2	102.2	99.3	97.8	99.7	96.8	96.3	97.8	97.3	97.3
Tobacco manufactures	102.5	112.0	107.4	102.4	97.1	110.1	103.3	98.1	95.8	94.9
Textile mill products	93.9	89.0	87.7	86.5	91.6	92.7	89.6	88.7	86.4	84.2
Apparel and other textile products	96.7	96.8	95.4	91.6	94.4	97.2	95.0	95.2	94.1	91.4
Paper and allied products	102.6	99.2	98.1	98.1	100.4	101.1	103.0	99.2	97.1	95.9
Printing and publishing	111.8	109.1	110.0	112.8	108.5	109.3	109.3	109.3	108.5	109.4
Chemicals and allied products	101.5	100.5	100.3	101.2	100.6	102.2	103.8	101.0	99.8	100.5
Petroleum and coal products	101.2	100.9	99.5	100.9	102.4	100.7	101.1	97.6	97.3	101.8
Rubber and misc. plastics products	102.8	101.3	98.8	97.5	100.0	105.0	101.7	100.1	97.1	95.0
Leather and leather products	88.6	91.4	90.1	88.8	88.1	91.5	89.5	90.8	89.5	88.7
Service-producing	112.9	113.1	113.2	114.1	111.0	112.5	112.8	112.7	112.7	112.2
Transportation and public utilities[2]	107.6	105.5	105.3	105.2	106.6	105.2	105.5	104.0	104.6	103.8
Wholesale and retail trade	111.1	108.1	108.6	111.1	105.9	107.9	108.0	107.7	107.2	106.1
Wholesale trade	112.0	112.5	112.1	112.0	110.9	112.1	111.8	111.6	111.7	110.9
Retail trade	110.7	106.4	107.2	110.8	103.9	106.2	106.6	106.2	105.4	104.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	116.1	118.1	117.8	117.7	116.5	118.7	118.3	118.5	118.1	118.3
Services	116.3	120.4	120.2	119.9	117.3	119.0	119.6	120.1	120.8	120.7

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment[1] increased

Year and month	Over 1-month span	Over 3-month span	Over 6-month span	Over 12-month span
1978				
January	66.3	77.0	80.8	79.9
February	66.3	76.5	82.8	82.8
March	72.1	80.2	83.7	82.3
April	73.3	78.2	77.9	85.2
May	65.4	78.2	80.2	83.7
June	70.6	73.0	78.2	83.4
July	62.5	71.2	74.1	81.7
August	66.9	69.5	77.3	80.8
September	67.2	72.1	77.0	79.4
October	66.3	76.2	79.4	75.0
November	72.4	76.7	73.3	77.6
December	70.9	77.6	74.7	75.0
1979				
January	65.1	72.1	72.1	74.7
February	66.0	68.6	71.8	70.6
March	64.2	65.7	70.1	69.5
April	54.1	65.7	64.8	67.2
May	60.5	62.8	59.6	59.6
June	62.5	63.7	54.4	58.1
July	57.0	55.5	56.7	55.8
August	53.2	50.0	51.5	55.2
September	49.1	53.5	52.0	50.0
October	61.6	52.0	50.6	46.2
November	49.4	53.5	51.2	38.1
December	49.7	49.4	47.7	35.8
1980				
January	52.6	50.6	40.4	32.0
February	53.2	46.8	33.4	32.6
March	49.4	38.7	30.8	31.7
April	34.6	30.8	24.7	32.3
May	32.8	27.0	26.2	31.4
June	31.4	25.9	28.2	31.4
July	36.9	35.5	35.2	31.4
August	64.8	54.9	45.1	32.6
September	64.0	71.2	61.0	34.9
October	61.3	69.8	73.5	43.6
November	63.4	64.8	72.7	55.8
December	56.7	64.0	65.4	70.3
1981				
January	59.6	61.0	68.6	78.8
February	55.8	61.3	68.6	75.6
March	52.3	64.2	67.2	73.3
April	69.8	68.9	70.3	64.2
May	62.5	66.9	67.7	54.7p
June	51.5	68.6	71.8	46.5p
July	67.2	60.2	52.9	
August	49.7	66.6	37.5p	
September	59.3	39.2p	35.8p	
October	30.2	32.3p		
November	27.3p	25.9p		
December	33.4p			

[1] Number of employees, seasonally adjusted, on payrolls of 172 private nonagricultural industries.
p = preliminary.

Representative REUSS. Thank you, Commissioner Norwood.

I have been trying to impress upon the administration for some time now, without any noticable success, that the recession we are in is really a recession and it ought to take some action to end the recession. Don't the figures that you give us th morning lend credence to the view that we are indeed in a serious recession? I refer here not merely to the fact that we have 9.5 million men and women who are unemployed, but to the fact that the unemployment is now widespread not only throughout manufacturing and housing and construction, but that—and this seems to me very serious—that even the service sector is now losing jobs.

Can that be lopped off? Is it possible to explain that deterioration in the service sector on any basis other than the fact that we are in a serious recession and we ought to start doing something about it?

Ms. NORWOOD. We certainly are in a recession. Even the National Bureau of Economic Research, which is the agency that generally establishes formally a recession, has indicated that the country began a recession in July and that, in fact, the recovery which we had up until July of last year was one of the shortest recoveries in our history.

Representative REUSS. Can you think of any reason why we have now set a world record in following one recession with another recession a few months later than the high interest rate policy of the administration?

Ms. NORWOOD. I am not sure about the specific cause, but the data clearly show that the goods producing sector in particular, and especially the durable manufacturing sector as well as construction have seriously deteriorated.

Representative REUSS. Isn't that observation you have just made consistent with the view that high interest rates are an operative cause of our current miseries?

Ms. NORWOOD. They certainly have contributed, yes.

Representative REUSS. Turning to another subject, I am disturbed, Commissioner Norwood, that of the 9.5 million workers whom you report are currently without jobs and looking for jobs, only one-third are covered by unemployment compensation or are receiving unemployment compensation. This contrasts with the big recession we had in 1975 where two-thirds of the unemployed, men and women, were receiving unemployment compensation. What has happened? Why should the misery of unemployment be compounded by cutting in two the percentage of people who receive unemployment compensation?

Ms. NORWOOD. Mr. Chairman, a review of the unemployment insurance claims data presents rather perplexing issues. I would like very briefly to review them with you.

First, as you know, the Employment and Training Administration within the Department of Labor, working with the employment security agencies in the States, publishes each week information on initial claims and also on the total claimant level. There is an inconsistency, it would appear, between the initial claims which have been going up at a rate of roughly half a million a week and the total claimant level which has not been going up at anywhere near that rate. Now, there is that discrepancy. In general, the ini-

tial claims, that is, people who are filing in order to qualify for UI benefits, seem to track fairly well with the BLS data on job losers.

What is perplexing is the low level of overall claimants. For this month that is roughly somewhere around 40 percent of the level of total unemployment in the Current Population Survey. That is a very low ratio for this period of a recession. There are several possibilities, but I don't have any firm answers.

First, there were a number of changes in the unemployment insurance laws, several of them enacted during the Carter administration and several enacted more recently during the Reagan administration. In general, all of those changes enacted by the Congress have had the effect of tightening requirements for eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits.

Second, the UI data are not collected in the same way that we collect statistical survey data. They are a part of an administrative system. We have been trying to work within the Department to improve the statistical standards, but I do believe that there may well be some errors that are introduced into those data because of the methods for tabulating them. And I do not know how much that possible error might be.

In addition, there are a few conditions that seem to be present that may explain some of this. One is that this recession has followed another recession after a very short period of recovery. The result may be that many workers who became unemployed during the 1980 recession, and then perhaps became employed again, did not earn sufficient UI credits to become eligible again for unemployment benefits before becoming unemployed a second time. Since this was a highly concentrated deterioration in employment, say, in the automobile industry, some workers may have been rehired for only short periods, and so they may have become ineligible for unemployment compensation.

Something on the other side would seem to suggest—at least there is a good deal of anecdotal information from newspapers—that many employers are laying off employees on a temporary basis. They are laid off for a while and then they are called back, and then laid off again, perhaps. There seems to be more of that than has been true before, but that would seem to argue on the other side that the data perhaps overstate the unemployment.

It is a perplexing issue. I do not have any answers for it. We are working on it and we hope to do more on it.

Representative REUSS. Couldn't part of the answer be this: In earlier recessions in prior years, we have extended unemployment compensation on the books. That is to say, someone is covered not just for 6 months, but for as much as a year and a quarter, 65 weeks. We do not have that anymore. Couldn't it be that a great many hundreds of thousands of people have simply run through their 6 months unemployment comp and are now cast adrift, because we have changed that safety net?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's possible. And that would suggest that the comment I made before about the people who are unemployed during the 1980 recession perhaps have used up their benefits and are no longer eligible for those benefits. The data on exhaustions and monetary ineligibility are very slow in coming into the Employment and Training Administration from the States. We have

not been able to look at those data since summer, so it will be awhile before we will be able to look at that.

Representative REUSS. The data are understandably slow in coming to the fore, but the human effects on the unemployed worker and his family, of running out of his unemployment compensation which he probably thought he had, are immediate and tragic.

I recognize now Senator Sarbanes, and would you be good enough to continue to chair the session, please?

Senator SARBANES [presiding]. Mr. Chairman, I want to say at the outset that I think these figures this morning are devastating. It is imperative that the administration formulate for the Congress and the American people a program designed to put people back to work, not to keep them out of work. In addition, the seriousness of current conditions requires the administration to give thought to a range of programs designed to ease the situation in which people who are unemployed find themselves. Such questions as unemployment insurance, possible assistance on mortgage delinquencies have to be faced; the rate of nonpayment of mortgages is rising significantly. They are people who not only are losing their jobs but losing their homes.

The administration's program has taken the unemployment rate from 7 percent in July to 8.9 percent in January, which I understand is the highest it has been, with one exception, since the Great Depression; is that correct, Ms. Norwood?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator SARBANES. And it was 9 percent in May of 1975.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator SARBANES. Every indication is that the unemployment rate will continue to go up. You don't make predictions, as you constantly remind us; I see nothing in your presentation this morning that would lead one in any way to be optimistic that the unemployment rate is going to do anything other than continue to rise, thereby raising unemployment to the highest that we have experienced in the Nation since the Depression.

I would like to ask you this question: Is it correct that there are 2 million additional people unemployed today than was the case in July?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator SARBANES. I understand that in almost all cases, 1.8 million, it is due to a decline in employment. That is, a loss of jobs; is that correct, rather than an increase in unemployment which can be attributed to an increase in the labor force? Could you distinguish the increase in unemployment resulting from loss of jobs from unemployment resulting from new entrants into the labor force?

Ms. NORWOOD. You are quite right that there have been a large number of job losers. There has been a 1.6 million increase in the number of job losers since July.

Senator SARBANES. So those are people who had jobs who lost them?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator SARBANES. Only a small increase of unemployment then, is a consequence of people coming into the labor force seeking jobs.

Not that that is any less consequential, but I think it does underscore the nature of what is taking place now, that is, people who were working are no longer working. It is not the problem of providing new jobs for new entrants into the labor force.

Ms. NORWOOD. That's correct, Senator Sarbanes, although, of course, this 1.6 million is not a static group. They are moving in and out of employment. The increase in unemployment has been caused by job loss, you are quite right.

Senator SARBANES. What is the significance of the discouraged workers? I'm talking about the point you make at the bottom of the first page and the top of the second page of your prepared statement for the committee.

Ms. NORWOOD. There are many people who believe that the discouraged workers are people who should be counted as unemployed. They are not included in the unemployment rate, because they are not currently looking for work. Also, it is rather difficult to get any hard data on discouragement. Discouragement is basically a state of mind. I think it is very important in a period of a recession to take account of people who at least say to the data collector that they are not looking for work because they believe it would be of no value to look for work, of no use.

Senator SARBANES. The 9.5 million unemployed figure is reflected in the 8.9 percent unemployment rate. In addition there are 1.2 million people who are not counted as being unemployed because they have become so discouraged about the prospects of employment that they are not actually seeking work. Therefore, they are not counted as part of being in the labor force; is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's right. And as you know, the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes each month in the release, in table A–4, a grouping of some seven unemployment rates. So some people who want to exclude everybody except those who have lost their jobs can do so, and people who want to include, in addition to the discouraged workers, those people who are working only part of the time, because the economy cannot provide them with a full-time job, can do so.

Senator SARBANES. Do you have the figure for discouraged workers in May of 1975, when the unemployment rate was 9 percent?

Ms. NORWOOD. We can supply that for the record, but we only have it on a quarterly basis. We do not tabulate the data for discouraged workers on a monthly basis. Mr. Bregger is telling me it is probably about a little over 1 million, because 1.2 million, of course, is the record. It is higher than we have ever had. (There were 1.1 million discouraged workers at the height of the 1974–75 recession.)

Senator SARBANES. This figure for discouraged workers is the highest it has ever been?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes. And we tabulated those data and collected them for approximately 15 years.

Senator SARBANES. Is it reasonable to assume that if prospects were somewhat better those people would be in the work force and, therefore, would be counted in determining the unemployment figures?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's what they tell us.

Senator SARBANES. The unemployment rate for men is now higher than it is for women. How unusual is that as a statistical development?

Ms. NORWOOD. It is an extremely unusual development. It shows, I believe, very clearly the concentration of the recession in the goods producing sector, particularly construction and durable manufacturing, which employs a high proportion of males. I would never suggest that unemployment for women is not also important, but in terms of analyzing the effects of the recession, the jobless rate for adult men is a particularly important rate.

Senator SARBANES. Is there any way to estimate what percent of the 9.5 million unemployed are the primary breadwinners for their families, or the sole source of support?

Ms. NORWOOD. We have some data which we publish on a quarterly basis, which looks at the employment experience of people in relation to the other people in their families. It is hard to know whether an employed husband or an employed wife is the primary earner, but if we look at the husbands, for example, we find that, close to 45 percent of husbands who were unemployed, had no other employed person in the family, in the fourth quarter of 1981.

Senator SARBANES. I want to pursue a little bit the exchange you had earlier with Chairman Reuss about the adequacy of unemployment insurance and the position in which people find themselves as the economy is being driven deeper and deeper into a recession, I understand that the National Bureau of Economic Research, which is, I guess, our private arbitrator of the business cycle, declared yesterday that the current recession began last July.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator SARBANES. And as I understand it, the period of upswing since the previous recession is the second shortest upswing in the group's 128-business cycle chronology. Apparently, of the 9.5 million people unemployed as of this report, slightly over one-third are receiving unemployment compensation of one sort or another under the various available programs. Also, as I understand it, in 1975, we had the most serious recession since the Depression; is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator SARBANES. This one, of course, gives every prospect of outdistancing it. But in the 1975 recession, when unemployment averaged 7.8 million, almost two-thirds of the jobless were covered. And in some months, as many as 75 percent. What do you believe accounts for the difference? Perhaps the short upswing after the 1980 recession was one reason. People were not able to work long enough to build their credits back up and, therefore, if they had been laid off before, called back into the work force, and then dropped out again, they did not have enough credits built up to draw unemployment. What were the other contributing factors? This is a cut in half, really, in terms of the unemployed eligible to receive some support to sustain themselves and their families.

I hear reports on this at the grass-roots level from people who are not able to meet their mortgage payments on their homes and face the prospect of losing their housing for themselves and their family.

Ms. NORWOOD. The data showed that for the week of December 12, which is a reference week for the household survey and the 9.5 million unemployed, that there were roughly 40 percent who were collecting on the continued claims list. There have been several changes in the UI laws. Some of them were passed toward the end of the Carter administration period, but did not take effect until 1981 began.

There was change in the waiting period, for example, and the treatment of pension income was changed, and a general tightening of the work test began last April. And then later during this administration there was the elimination of the national trigger and elimination of extended benefit claims in calculation of State triggers. It is not possible to quantify the effects of those changes, but they were all in the direction of a tightening of eligibility.

Beyond that, I think I can say that I am not sure, but that there may well be some error in the data. The State employment security agencies have not been able to keep up with the reports. They are, as you know, experiencing some cutbacks in staff, and so there is some disruption there. And these data are generally not treated in the same way as our statistical data are, because they are part of an administrative data base. It is a perplexing and worrisome situation.

I'm sorry. I don't have any better answers.

Senator SARBANES. During early December the newspapers reported that most retailers were pessimistic about the Christmas selling season and did not plan to hire as many Christmas workers. In fact, I remember seeing interviews on one of the national television news shows, with both the managers of the stores and prospective customers indicating how bleak the prospects were. Then there was comparison I think with Nieman Marcus, a store with very rosy prospects. And I thought that underscored what is happening in the economy, a movement toward a two-class economic system in this country under these policies.

Did you find variations from the normal seasonal hiring patterns in retail stores in December?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, we did. There was an increase in employment in the retail sector, but it was much less than is usual for this time of the year.

Senator SARBANES. Looking back at the 1974–75 recession and comparing it with what is happening now, it is my impression that there are fewer areas of potential strength now that one can look to. In each area where you make the comparison, the prospects seem to be more dismal and pessimistic in the current situation than they were then.

Do you have any comparisons? For instance, take the service sector that we just talked about. What is the comparison between service sector employment and the current recession and what occurred in the 1974–75 downturn?

Ms. NORWOOD. In the first 5 months of this recession since July, the service-producing industries—that is, the whole service sector—rose only by about 100,000. If you look at the period from August 1974 to January of 1975, which is not the National Bureau's time, but is the basic time when the establishment series changed, there was an increase of about 160,000—still, an increase in the first 5

months—but very small, of course. But still, it was somewhat larger than in the present recession. The change, of course, was much less.

Senator SARBANES. Ms. Norwood, I am looking for your table that shows the unemployment rates by sectors of the economy. Is that the one? A-5?

Ms. NORWOOD. A-5; yes.

Senator SARBANES. I take it that, first of all, unemployment among blue collar workers is now in the double figures; is that right—12.9 percent?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator SARBANES. 13 percent.

And then that is most heavily—what is the category "operatives except transport," which is 15.6 percent?

Mr. BREGGER. That would be people who operate equipment, like assembly line workers in auto plants, semi-skilled workers.

Senator SARBANES. And nonfarm labor is at 17.2 percent. That is an incredible unemployment rate. Whom would that cover?

Mr. BREGGER. That would be the most unskilled blue collar workers, people who are laborers at construction sites or in factories; they are the ones who would be most likely to be laid off first.

Senator SARBANES. The figure in the next category, construction, at 18.1 percent, would that encompass both the skilled and unskilled construction workers?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator SARBANES. That is the situation in the construction industry, 18 percent unemployed.

And then manufacturing, durable goods is 11.8 percent. And that goes back—that would be autos, appliances, and so forth.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, steel.

Senator SARBANES. What were the figures in 1975? Do you have those?

Mr. BREGGER. In durable goods, the highest unemployment rate in that period was 12.9 percent.

Senator SARBANES. And in construction?

Mr. BREGGER. At the highest, that unemployment rate was 21.8 percent in 1975.

Senator SARBANES. We have an overall unemployment figure that is virtually the equivalent of the 1975 figure. And in fact, if you were to take account in some reasonable way the fact that you have a record number of people who have dropped out of the labor force, persons not seeking work because they believe their search would be in vain, you might well now have a figure higher than we had then in two sectors which are very credit-sensitive and therefore very hard hit, and where there is every prospect that the rate is going to climb even more.

At the moment it has not quite reached the earlier figures, which obviously means that there is a softening elsewhere in the economy that had not taken place in 1974 and 1975; is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. There seems to be a somewhat greater concentration in some of the particular industries. But I don't really have anything more to add to that.

Senator SARBANES. This recession has only gone on for 6 months.

Ms. NORWOOD. 5 months.

Senator SARBANES. 5 months.

At the time that we reached this 9 percent figure in 1975, how long had that recession gone on?

Ms. NORWOOD. August to May.

If you start with the turning point in the series, which we think is a better point for comparison, it would be somewhat longer than the experience thus far.

Senator SARBANES. 9 months.

So, this recession is about half the length so far, a little more than half the length. And yet the unemployment figure is almost at the same level as the 1974-75 recession.

Ms. NORWOOD. That, of course, is because, as you know, the unemployment rate tends to move up and to stay up a bit higher at the end of a recession than it was at the beginning of a recession. And we started this recession with about a 7-percent unemployment rate.

Senator SARBANES. I think it only underscores how serious the situation is and, in my judgment, how imperative it is that there be a commitment to put people back to work, rather than accepting a range of policies which are throwing people out of work.

Ms. Norwood, I have just one final question, which moves off in a different direction. It is to ask you again how the recent budget cuts have affected the ability of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to do its job, and particularly whether these cuts are affecting the accuracy of the unemployment statistics put forward by the Bureau and reported to the Congress and to the Nation.

You have an important role. You play it in an independent and objective way. From the beginning of time, the messenger who brought the bad news has had his head cut off. One way to keep that from happening is not to give you sufficient resources to do your job properly.

Ms. NORWOOD. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has not been hit any harder in the budget cuts than any other part of the statistical system in at least the first go round, the 12-percent cut. And we are in the process of putting into effect those cuts. There will be a number of programs eliminated. But those cuts will not, in my judgment, seriously affect the validity and accuracy and quality of our basic core of data.

I am, however, quite concerned about the problems that may be involved in the additional 4-percent cut, which was agreed to between the Congress and the President in aggregate terms. And I have underway now discussions with the Secretary and OMB to see how we might deal with that.

Senator SARBANES. Thank you very much. We appreciate your appearance again before the committee.

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you, sir.

Senator SARBANES. The committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:49 a.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

○